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0 Nations to Lend Britain \$5 Billion to Defend Pound

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—The world's leading industrial nations today announced that they will make available a temporary credit of more than \$5 billion to help Britain defend the pound.

British currency, which fell to an all-time low of 1.74 dollars for the pound on Thursday, before rising to 1.77 on Friday, recovered and closed almost four pence on the day at 1.7565.

The move, announced in a day of last week's decline in the exchange rate, is a pound's depreciation of a basket of major world currencies was cut from Friday's 3.8 percent to 3.5 percent, on parities set in December.

before the credit was distributed.

Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said that the move would not be a pence measure to the pound.

Further good news for the pound, it was announced, the powerful British coal union had voted to support the government's plan for a 4.5 percent limit on increases in the next phase of the program.

Members' vote was 53.4 percent in favor and 46.6 percent against the government's plan.

The move, announced after recent doubts that the government would join other leading nations in backing the proposal, is likely to be a move to a special conference, a would support the wage plan, designed to cut current annual inflation rate 1 percent to about 10 percent by the end of the year.

standby credit has been provided by the Group of Ten, composed of leading industrial countries, plus Switzerland and the Bank for International Settlements in Basel. It increases the amount of money available to the Bank of England to defend the pound's exchange rate.

The facility is for three months and can be extended by mutual agreement for a further three months.

Britain's monetary reserves have been depleted by more than \$3 billion in the last three months and at the end of last month stood at only \$5.423 billion.

U.S. Puts Up \$2 Billion

Mr. Healey told Parliament that \$2 billion of the credit was being made available by the United States and \$3 billion by the others.

Besides Britain and the United States, the other members of the Group of Ten are West Germany, France, Canada, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The chancellor described the move as "unprecedented support for sterling against unjustified market pressures."

The action by Britain's trading partners was seen here as a reinforcement for the government's view that the pound's recent sharp decline was unjustified.

Mr. Healey said in the House of Commons that there had been no economic justification for the pound's fall. "Those who sell sterling have done so in disregard of the basic facts of the economic position," he said.

Mr. Healey told opposition Conservatives, who have demanded drastic public-spending cuts, that there was no economic case for changing public-expenditure plans for the current year.

"But we are determined to insist on a standby credit has been



CALM IN THE EYE OF THE STORM—A leftist gunman escorting children across a street in a Beirut suburb yesterday as fierce pro and anti-Syrian clashes took place.

Early Pattern of Distortion

Historian Documents CIA Failures

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—An authoritative history of the Central Intelligence Agency released yesterday holds that the agency has failed during the last three decades to fulfill several of its essential missions.

The study, prepared with the cooperation of the agency for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, further concludes that the agency, over the years, became a bureaucracy that ran amok because of conflicting interests.

It says that the agency, despite its successes, especially in scientific and technical fields, was "distorted" very early by both its direction and its superior and moved away from its prime task of providing high-quality intelligence analysis for the U.S. political leadership.

The history, which has been thoroughly read and declassified line by line by agency officials, also says that the agency failed to become a truly central intelligence service coordinating all espionage resources of the United States.

The study blames a succession of presidents, Congress, the armed services and the agency itself for the shortcomings. But its principal conclusion is that the CIA, because of its peculiar nature, was destined to develop controversial qualities.

The 96-page history was written by Anne Karlekas, a young Harvard-trained historian.

It contains no shocking disclosures about individual aberrations or covert-action disasters. But it does tell about rivalry in the U.S. intelligence community, a lack of accountability to the executive and some peculiar priorities.

Miss Karlekas spent two months studying the agency's own histories, numbering 75 volumes, and eight months interviewing 60 present and former agency officials.

Her five-page conclusion says that the agency "responded to rather than anticipated the force of change" during the last 30 years and "accumulated functions rather than redefining them."

"The internal patterns were established early and have solidified," she said.

She further concludes that the agency never succeeded in over-

coming rivalry from other intelligence services operated by the four armed service branches. The one man to blame for this, she says, was Allen Dulles, who directed the agency from 1953 to 1961.

The history suggests that the chief CIA job, director of central intelligence, involves too many tasks.

It says, giving evidence, that the agency was very early pointed in the direction of covert operations abroad at the expense of classical analytic intelligence work and that the agency "complicated" rather than minimized problems of duplication of intelligence. It says that, even after 30 years of operation, the agency remains an organization with sharp rivalries between its clandestine and analytical sections.

Finally, it says that the agency's main product, its so-called national intelligence estimates,



have largely gone unused by its intended consumers, including a succession of presidents.

Miss Karlekas writes that the evolution of the agency, which she describes as "undirected," was determined by four factors—the international environment as perceived by the administration of the late President Harry Truman, the military, intelligence institutions, the agency's structure and values, and the personalities of the agency directors.

In other terms, she said, this meant the growing cold war with the Soviet Union, the jealousy of the military intelligence services and the temptation for CIA officials to seek spectacular "successes."

Miss Karlekas notes that, at the end of World War II, there

Advance Is Disputed Syrians Said to Launch Tank Drive on Beirut

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 7.—Syrian forces were reported to have opened a drive toward Beirut today, with an armored advance backed up by air strikes and shelling attacks against Palestinian and leftist positions.

A spokesman for leftists here claimed tonight that leftist forces, using heavy fire, had halted an advance by 100 Syrian tanks with infantry at a crossroads at Midein 24 kilometers from this capital.

heavily shelled during the day, apparently by pro-Syrian forces stationed in the hills south of Beirut.

The Beirut radio also reported concentrated shelling and machine-gun fire directed against Moslem and Palestinian quarters elsewhere in the city. After the (total) breakdown of institutional authority here, no reliable casualty figures were available.

Beirut's international airport was closed "indefinitely," according to a spokesman, after jets streaked over the capital, drawing anti-aircraft fire from different positions in the heavily Moslem western neighborhoods.

The Beirut radio controlled by Moslems said that some of the jets were Syrian Air Force MIG-21s and some were Lebanese Air Force F-4s.

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News Analysis

Lebanese Ponder Aims Of Syrian Intervention

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, June 7 (WP).—A week after Syria raised the stakes in Lebanon's civil war by sending its Soviet-built tanks rolling across the Bekaa Valley toward the center of this little country, it is no clearer who the winners or losers will be.

The true nature of Syrian objectives is far from clear to most Lebanese and the contradictions to be found in Syria's present situation only add to the confusion.

Six years ago, Syria invaded Jordan to assist the Palestinian guerrillas in their losing "black September" battles with King Hussein's troops. Now, the Palestinians fear that Syria is attempting a "black June" for them here.

Lebanon's civil war began nearly 14 months ago with Syria aiding the largely Moslem leftist forces. But Syria in recent months has been siding with the predominantly Christian rightists, the first mission of Syrian tanks this week being to rescue rightist towns surrounded by leftists.

Syria is a Socialist state armed by the Soviet Union, which, for many years, was extremely hostile to the West as well as Israel. But it appears to have moved into Lebanon with the tacit approval, if not the open support, of the United States and, perhaps, even Israel.

Many different theories are expounded here to explain Syria's motives in moving its regular army more deeply into the rugged Mount Lebanon range, which for centuries has served as a barrier to invaders.

Here are the current possible explanations of Syria's objectives, most of which are not contradictory. Many observers here feel that at least several and maybe most apply:

• The Syrians say they are in Lebanon as peacekeepers, not occupiers, only trying to end the killing between their brother Arabs that has taken more than 20,000 lives. The well-controlled nature of Syria's military presence tends to support this claim.

• However, of all possible explanations for Syria's intervention, this may be the one least believed by Lebanese on both sides of the front lines. Syria is best known to neighboring countries for its aggressiveness, not its philanthropy.

• President Hafez al-Assad wants to include Lebanon in a "Greater Syria." It has been the traditional view in Damascus that its power and influence should extend further across the fertile crescent than that of its ancient rivals, Cairo and Baghdad.

• Syria's closer cooperation with Jordan in the last year is regarded by many here as the first step in a Syrian plan to create a confederation that eventually would tie Jordan, Lebanon and a new Palestinian state to Syria.

• As Jordan did in 1970-71, Syria wants to crush or at least

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Says U.S. Group Misunderstood Hanoi Mission in Paris Denies Report of U.S. War Prisoners

PARIS, June 7 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese Embassy denied today that any living U.S. prisoners remain in Vietnam.

The embassy referred to a meeting with three Americans on Friday from which the Americans emerged saying they had been given the strong impression that Hanoi still holds some U.S. prisoners of war (UPI, June 6-7).

The embassy said in a published statement that this interpretation was erroneous and that all Americans captured in Vietnam were returned to U.S. custody. There are 2,850 Americans missing in action in Vietnam.

"After the meeting of the

Two of the three Americans who had conferred with Mr. Thanh left for the United States earlier today and the third could not be reached for comment.

The three Americans are Nelson Amsdill, commander of VFV Post 6601 of Fraser, Mich., Lawrence Zatkoff, a lawyer, of Roseville, Mich.; Leon Turrou, commander of the Paris VFV post.

The Vietnamese statement referred to Mr. Turrou as "Turrow" and called him the delegation spokesman. In fact, he was the interpreter.

Mr. Amsdill emerged from the meeting with Mr. Do Thanh and said, "They didn't say anything about living prisoners but they did talk about returning MIAs (missing in action) and POWs (prisoners of war)."

"Still alive"

Mr. Amsdill added, "I know definitely on talking to them there are some American prisoners still alive in Indochina and I definitely believe they have the information on the missing."

At the same time Mr. Amsdill was talking to reporters, the North Vietnamese had issued a made no mention of prisoners but did refer to "the exhumation and repatriation of the remains of Americans killed in the war."

Canceling Kissinger Visit Many Ghanaians Are Worried About Future of Links to U.S.

By Jonathan C. Randal

Accra, Ghana (WP).—Was it pressure or the heat of a illness which caused the United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit here in April? We were respectively the U.S. and the Ghanaian explanations of the Accra decision which ended the major upset in Kissinger's carefully maintained schedule on an African tour.

At the time the Russians were said by Mr. Kissinger's spokesman to the surprise of local diplomatic community, it saw no evidence of such secret Soviet influence on the matter.

A only official Ghanaian explanation was that the head of Gen. Kuku Acheampong, too ill to receive Mr. Kissinger. Although the exact nature of illness was not officially stated, it was widely believed that the visit had been complicated by an indisposition prescribed by a witch.

Decision Regretted

It whatever the reasons, Ghana in and out of the basically estate, pro-Western government have made it clear that they felt a decision which they felt that of Gen. Acheampong.

Now, we have a lot of bones pick with American African press," a Ghanaian said, "but Ghanaian President Julius Nyerere who is no imperialist or honorary stooge, received Kissinger and we did not."

In fact, Ghana government officials desperately wanted their visit indicated on Mr. Kissinger's African itinerary when trip was first announced.

The official government feeling that it was unthinkable for Kissinger to come to Africa without stopping here, a diplomat said.

A strong indication that even Mr. Kissinger's presence was provided by the April 26

editorial of the People's Evening News, which said the visit seemed likely to be a setback for the country's economic progress and we hasten to tell our welcome guest that the diplomatic respect our government is according him obviously is at variance with the mood of the entire nation."

Hostility Cited

References to such hostility were used by Ghanaian officials in explaining to U.S. Ambassador Shirley Temple Black the cancellation of the visit, two days before Mr. Kissinger's planned arrival.

Ghanaian officials, in addition to reporting that Gen. Acheampong was ill, suggested that the government feared demonstrations by students and other groups whose opposition to the visit had been encouraged, but no more, by Soviet diplomats.

There was a suggestion that such demonstrations might turn against the regime, which has been bedeviled by major economic problems.

At no point was there any expression of Ghanaian willingness to have Mr. Kissinger come to Ghana to meet with other members of the government or any other officials.

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Future of U.S. Nuclear Power May Depend on California Vote Today

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—John Byrne is buried in his home town of Utica, N.Y., Richard Legg is in his home town of Kingston, Mich., and Richard McKinley in Arlington National Cemetery.

As far apart as they are, their graves are strikingly similar. The coffins are lined with lead and sunk in concrete. They are kept inside metal vaults driven as far as 10 feet into the ground. Concrete has been poured on top of the vaults.

Mr. Byrne, Mr. Legg and Mr. McKinley were given such elaborate burials because they died together in what is still the only reported fatal atomic power accident—and that happened on an experimental reactor.

Now more than 15 years ago, it was an accident that killed two of them at once and the third two hours later and left their bodies radioactive.

Their deaths are part of a debate about whether the United States should turn to nuclear energy for its electricity in the next 50 years.

The nuclear debate has inflamed parts of 30 states, dividing communities and even households. Sit-ins, walk-ins, pray-ins and shout-ins have been held for and against nuclear energy. There are at least 50 different bumper stickers damning or praising atomic power.

Nowhere is the debate louder than in California, where voters will decide in tomorrow's primary whether to give the state the right to shut down the nuclear industry if it deems nuclear plants unsafe or their radioactive waste systems inadequate.

A "yes" vote on what is called Proposition 13 also would remove compensation limits to property owners victimized by a nuclear accident in the state. Congress has limited insurance payments from nuclear accidents to \$500 million.

On the pro-nuclear side in California are companies such as Westinghouse, Pacific Gas and Electric and San Francisco's Bechtel Corp., which have budgeted \$3.5 million for a leaflet and media campaign to sell atomic power. Supporting industry are construction unions

and black workers, who are convinced that nuclear energy is the key to a growing job market.

Evil Power

The opposition has raised \$600,000 to mount a voters' drive. Opponents include traditional environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club and non-traditional movements such as the Creative Initiative Foundation, a quasi-religious group that has sponsored processions by women in white to protest the "evil" of nuclear power.

Hollywood celebrities such as Jane Fonda, Jack Lemmon, Robert Redford and Paul Newman have stood up against nuclear energy. Singers John Denver and Linda Ronstadt staged benefit concerts that among other things raised \$100,000 to help the anti-nuclear campaign.

The anti-nuclear "hero" is consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who has said that he wants to shut down nuclear power in the United States "even if it means going back to candles for light."

The anti-nuclear forces have stressed the fear of atomic power plant accidents, the dangers of

handling wastes that stay radioactive for thousands of years, and the spread of atomic weapons which they say is inevitable from the plutonium produced by an increasing number of atomic power plants.

Instead of nuclear power, its critics preach hydroelectric, wind and geothermal power. Their favorite future energy source is the sun, which they say will provide limitless light and heat without polluting the air or water.

The pro-nuclear groups have gone beyond rebuttals, questioning the economics and even the motives of their antagonists. They point out that Californians cannot burn coal in certain areas because of smog.

They note that Congress has taken away their right to burn oil and natural gas by making these scarce fuels illegal sources of electricity in the future. They argue that there is no hydro power left because there are no dam sites left.

The pro-nuclear forces say that they are for solar power, too, but wonder when the United

States will be able to use it economically. Solar heating and cooling systems cost between \$6,000 and \$10,000 a home and are still auxiliary to oil or gas furnaces.

No Workable Plant

So far, no one has demonstrated a workable solar electric plant or a battery large enough or durable enough to store solar electricity at night or on cloudy days. An estimate of the cost of developing the solar equivalent of the electricity generated every day by 1 million barrels of oil is \$60 billion.

The toughest critics of California's Proposition 13 have been its neighbors. Washington state's Bonneville Power Administration has advised its customers to expect an energy shortage in five years, warning California that it cannot expect to receive any help if it slows or stops nuclear growth.

Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada and Colorado have all implied an unwillingness to burn coal inside their borders and ship electricity to California.

"I've told California," Federal

Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said last week, "that if it stops nuclear energy it needs somewhere between 7 and 15 new Katarowitsches in the next 20 years to keep the lights turned on."

Katarowitsches was the proposed 3-million-kilowatt electric plant to be fired by Western Coal and built in Utah to transmit electric power to California. That was abandoned by its builders because of environmental opposition earlier this year.

Mr. Zarb says that he thinks most nuclear critics are proponents of strict economic growth, but mask those beliefs behind concerns for ecology.

Unionists and black leaders whose concern is economic growth also have questioned the anti-nuclear movement's motives. Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin of New York has asked how the nuclear critics propose to fuel economic growth and provide jobs for blacks.

The first issue about nuclear power is the question of its safety, which gets back to the accident which killed two of the Americans.

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Heavy Rains Alleviate North China Drought

BEIJING, June 7 (Reuters).—Heavy rains have helped relieve drought in parts of northern China and brought new hope for summer crops.

In some districts there had been no rain since last autumn. In others, unusually cold and dry conditions have hampered heat and rice crops. Chinese officials have said the harvest here may be affected by the severe weather.

News Analysis

Rightist Ploy Suspected in Mexican Terrorism

By Marlene Simons

MEXICO CITY, June 7 (UPI).—The pattern is becoming a familiar one: a group of terrorists storms a bank, stages a kidnapping or shoots down a group of policemen. Witnesses to the events describe the terrorists as young men and women who carry automatic rifles and speed off in getaway cars—as they did after six policemen were shot to death last week during a riot in a suburb of Mexico City.

Shortly after each incident, police tell the press that the ter-

rorists shouted, "We belong to the 23rd of September Communist League," or left behind pamphlets signed with the same name. A few days later, authorities convey an impression of control by arresting a number of persons. Once again they assert that the leaders of the league have been captured.

It would seem that the so-called 23rd of September Communist League is yet another leftist urban guerrilla organization of the kind that has abounded in Mexico in the last five years.

But increasingly, Mexican politi-

cal analysts and journalists are questioning the authenticity of the league as a leftist guerrilla group and are strongly suggesting its numerous dramatic actions stem from growing hysteria and militancy among Mexico's far right.

Not Like Leftists

In contrast with past practices of the left, these observers argue, the league has produced no political propaganda or attempted to publish manifestos explaining its actions. The ransom demands for kidnapping victims have been only for money and never for imprisoned colleagues. While past extreme leftists have earned some sympathy and admiration by kidnapping and denouncing high government officials, this group is provoking a public outcry with its random shootings of simple, low-level policemen unrelated to power or any repressive apparatus.

Police so far have provided only scanty biographical details of detainees that show no past political activities. Leftist organizations and student groups say they have never heard of any of the captured members of the league.

Last week, Mexico City newspapers carried extracts of a letter from seven imprisoned members of the original 23rd of September Communist League, which was formed six years ago and has taken responsibility for a number of extremist actions.

Said Not to Exist

In the letter, the seven prisoners said that their organization no longer exists. "It crumbled," so they wrote "under the combined effect of repression and the exacerbation of its own internal contradictions."

President Luis Echeverria, in recent months, has increasingly spoken of a "fascist offensive" against Mexico building up at home and abroad. After last month's killings, Mexico City's Mayor Octavio Senties told reporters the killers were "manipulated and supported from outside the country."

The government official conceded that the league's violent actions were clearly of a nature to forfeit any prestige that Communist or other leftist groups enjoyed in Mexico.

"I can only think they want to provoke repression of the legal left, which has been permitted to act more openly under the Echeverria administration," he said.

Careful Negotiation

The official was asked why it was not in the government interest to expose such action from its rightist opponents? "In Mexico, politics is a process of careful negotiation," he replied. "To expose the sponsors of a rightist group would close the doors and only polarize the situation."

Whose interests are being served by the current violent actions and the resulting confusion may not be clear for some time. But it is obvious that militant opposition, and even hysteria, is growing in Mexico's conservative quarters, where President Luis Echeverria is suspected of being a Communist or a Socialist, and sometimes openly called one.

The current wave of terrorist violence, combined with student unrest and a series of killings of peasants participating in land invasions, are seen here as warnings sent by conservative groups. Whistleblowers are not directed so much to Mr. Echeverria, who will end his six-year term in December, as to the man he picked as his successor, Jose Lopez Portillo, until recently his finance minister.

Arab League Acts

CAIRO, June 7 (UPI).—The Arab League headquarters here decided today to advance an emergency foreign ministers' conference on the Lebanese civil war by 16 hours, holding it tomorrow instead of Wednesday.

The conference here has been called at the request of the PLO.

Hussein Plans Trip to Russia

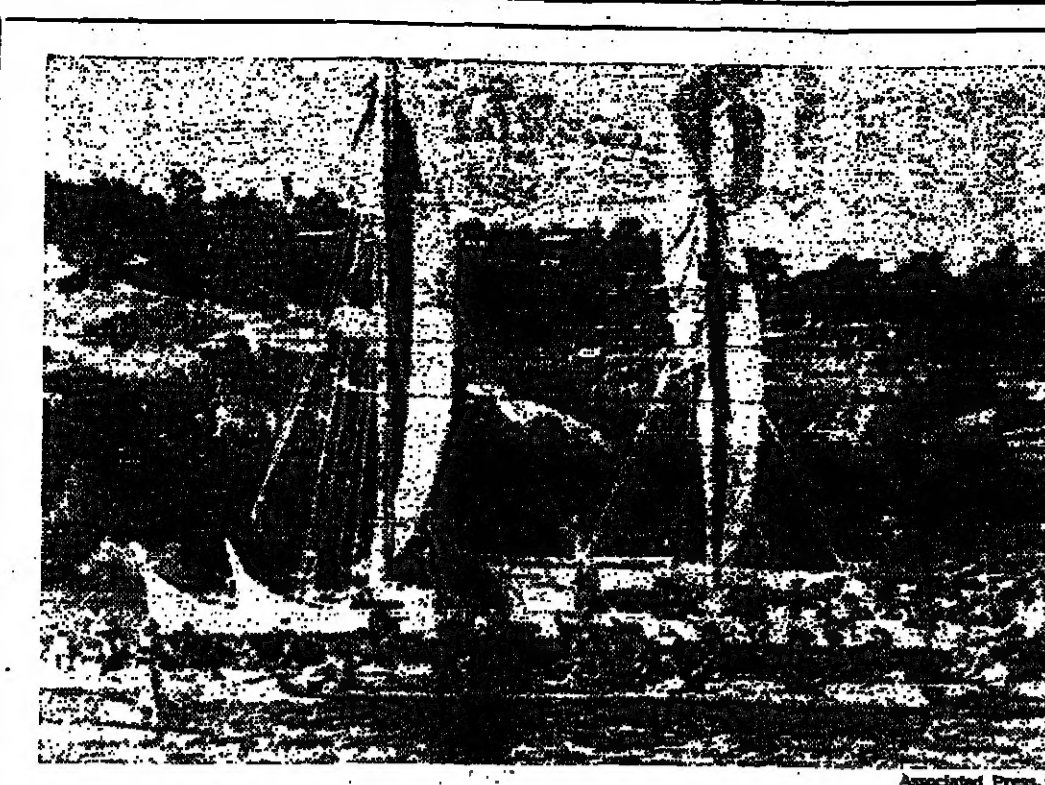
AMMAN, June 7 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan will visit the Soviet Union later this month, it was officially announced today.

King Hussein said in an interview last month that he had started negotiations with Moscow for an air defense system. His statement followed a visit to Jordan by Soviet Air Force commander Marshal Pavel Kutshkov.

Jordan turned to the Soviet Union because it said that it could not pay the price for a U.S. Hawk missile system.

Cameras Operating In Loch Ness Hunt

LOCH NESS, Scotland, June 7 (UPI).—Dr. Robert Rines, head of the expedition that hopes to find the Loch Ness monster, said today his cameras have already taken 8,000 pictures and these are now being processed before being examined by experts.



HOME AGAIN?—Double-hulled, two-masted Hawaiian sailing canoe Hokulea arriving in Tahiti last weekend after a 3,000-mile voyage completed without the use of modern navigational aid. Its arrival was viewed as a symbolic return home of descendants of ancient voyagers who settled the Hawaiian Islands more than 800 years ago. Its crew of 15, plus two photographers, made the voyage steering by the stars and using prevailing winds and ocean currents for propulsion.

Distortion Traced to Directors

Historian Finds Pattern of Failure at CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to do everything, it was contributing almost nothing."

Miss Karalekas also reports that, four years after the agency was established, 24 government departments and agencies were still "producing economic intelligence." In 1962, there were three military research groups in the CIA alone, a situation that was not rectified until 1968.

As a result, the history concludes, there were "tensions" within the agency and a proliferation of intelligence products unused by the officials for whom they were intended.

The agency's covert actions began in 1943. Miss Karalekas attributes their conception to George Kennan, then director of policy planning at the State Department.

U.S. policy-makers, she says, were appalled by the 1948 Communist coup in Czechoslovakia and Communist-inspired strikes in Western Europe and, within

three years, the covert branch of the agency "simply skyrocketed." The history says that the Office of Planning Coordination—the formal name for the Dirty Tricks branch—expanded from 302 members in 1949 to 6,000 in 1952, and from a budget of \$4.7 million to \$82 million.

Soon, she says, competition developed on the covert operations branch, where the pay was higher and the promotions were quicker than in other branches. Covert officers were encouraged to develop a maximum number of "projects," often without any supervision from the home office, much less from higher authorities.

Virtually from the inception of the CIA, the intelligence collection and covert-action operations were separated, and Miss Karalekas says this resulted in a "totally distorted espionage relationship that has persisted to this day."

In 1952, clandestine operations

accounted for 74 per cent of the agency's budget, the bulk of this going for covert action. According to the study, clandestine services took a major share of funds until the late 1960s, when budgetary pressures and the easing of cold-war tensions gradually diminished the covert operations.

Compartmental Organization Miss Karalekas also attributes "excesses," such as research into poisons and plots to assassinate foreign leaders, to the compartmental organization of the clandestine services, which "left many decisions subject to the status and lapses of personal judgments."

The author says that until 1974 the agency enjoyed "thunderous acclamations" with presidents and congressional overseers sticking their responsibility to keep close watch on the agency's actions, a classic example cited being the Bay of Pigs operation against Cuba in 1961.

On the plus side, the study notes that the agency managed to outstrip the military intelligence services first in predicting Soviet strategic bomber strength in the mid-1950s and then in forecasting Soviet long-range-missile capacity in the early 1960s.

The history attributes these accomplishments to the agency's development of overseas reconnaissance by U-2 planes, analytic innovations and the intelligence provided by the Soviet strategic specialist, Col. Oleg Penkovsky, who was executed for treason.

Miss Karalekas praises the agency's scientific and technological specialists for turning private U.S. industry for research and development of new espionage equipment.

She calls this capability "unmatched to this day" among the world's intelligence services and she says that it gave the agency its first real ability to overshadow the military intelligence services.

The Nixon administration ordered a 7-per-cent cut in the agency's staff under the directorship of James Schlesinger, and structural shifts under William Colby.

Miss Karalekas concluded: "The notion that control can be imposed from the top over an organization without some effort to alter internal patterns and incentives is ill-founded."

Gas-Mask Report Ignored by Israel

TEL AVIV, June 7 (AP).—Government spokesmen refused comment yesterday on a report that Israel was stockpiling gas masks for civilians in case of an Arab poison-gas attack in a new Middle East war.

Officials said they doubted the report in the Boston Globe that Israel was rushing production of 3 million masks and of gas-proof clothing. Government defense industries do not produce gas masks, an official said, but the government could buy them from private makers.

After the 1967 Middle East war Israel made plans to supply at least part of its population with protection against nerve gas, which Egypt reportedly used in a civil war in Yemen in the 1950s.

Five in Swiss Family Are Killed in Chalet

SEEWEN, Switzerland, June 7 (AP).—Five members of a Swiss family were shot and killed by an unknown assailant in a chalet near here during the weekend, police reported today.

They said the victims were a Basel locksmith and his wife, and an 80-year-old aunt and her two sons. Four of the victims were found around a card table and the fifth outside the entrance, presumably slain while trying to escape.

Dust Storm Kills 11

LAHORE, June 7 (Reuters).—At least 11 persons were killed and several others injured when a dust storm lashed the Sahiwal and Lyallpur districts of Punjab Province yesterday, newspapers reported today.

Dissidents Assail Quality of Life

Zambia's White Minority Spl Over Life Under Black Rule

By Brian Jeffries

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 7 (AP).—As whites in Rhodesia fight to retain their privileged way of life, many whites who unreluctingly accepted black-majority rule here in neighboring Zambia are becoming disillusioned about their long-term future in this country.

Last year, President Kenneth Kaunda invited a group of Rhodesian legislators to Zambia to persuade them that black-majority rule in their own country would not be as disastrous as they feared.

"We took them round and they looked at the farms being worked by white Zambians. They looked at life in the broadest sense in the towns. They saw black, white and brown Zambians all working together. We thought it might help them," the President said.

"The whole idea was to show them that it is possible for a one-party socialist society being constructed by Mr. Kaunda."

Others, largely among the younger elements, are more adaptable and still show in their determination to remain in Zambia. But an increasing number are opting to build a new life elsewhere, often in South Africa, where whites still enjoy a privileged, prosperous, free and easy way of life.

Before independence here, the population included 74,000 whites. Since then the figure has remained almost static at about 44,000. Only 3,500 of them have obtained Zambian citizenship. The rest either have resident status but retain foreign passports or are contract workers. When resident whites leave, their jobs often are filled by short-term contract workers.

There are no whites in the Kaunda government, although those with citizenship here the same political rights as the blacks. However, whites hold senior positions in the civil service and judiciary as well as executive positions in state-controlled firms. Others farm or still run small businesses.

Reaction Feared

Without exception, those interviewed asked that their names not be used for fear of possible adverse reaction by Zambian authorities.

"Jack" is a prosperous middle-aged farmer who has lived in Zambia for 22 years and grows wheat and maize on his 1,000-acre farm on the outskirts of this capital.

"This is God's own country for farmers," he says. "It is so fertile all you have to do is bend down and pluck food out of the ground. But as I see it, there is no future for the white-expatriate farming community in Zambia."

"I would sell up and leave tomorrow for South Africa if it was not for the fact that I can't get my assets out of the country because of government restrictions," he said.

Whites generally agree with Mr. Kaunda that blacks, browns and whites are coexisting peacefully except for the occasional flare-up, apparently stemming from derogatory remarks made by whites about blacks.

Like many others, "Jack" complains about the fact that the quality of life for whites has declined since the end of British rule.

The landlocked central-south African nation is at present being squeezed by its worst economic crisis since independence. It is caused by low world prices for copper, its major export, and by Mr. Kaunda's decision to close the border with Rhodesia, which provided the main channel for imports and exports.

Commodity Shortages

As a result, there are shortages of butter, cheese, soap, rice and other items, with prices placed on those commodities when they are available. For example, \$1.75 is the price of a bar of soap or a pound of butter. Lines form when word spreads that such goods are available.

Whites like "Jack" with resident status complain that, because of foreign-exchange shortages, they are unable to get allowances to travel abroad on vacation.

In addition, white settlers are concerned with the state takeover of medical care—a move that they say has led to deteriorating standards of treatment. And they are unhappy about planned educational reforms which will prevent them and blacks from sending their children to schools abroad.

But this view is not shared by all whites. "Joanna," employed by a Lusaka hotel, is a Kikongo resident of Zambia, born here when her father worked in the British Colonial Service.

"If you are flexible, adjust, and show goodwill towards Africa and its aspirations, you can do it."

A black Zambian, close to a government command, "We realize there is discontent among some whites over life here. But you must remember, many of you must remember, many of you are also grumbling over educational reforms, the high cost of living and food shortages. It is those that are sensible that realize that once the Rhodesian situation is resolved and copper prices return to normal, the long-term future here is bright."

Rhodesia: Toll Rises SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 7 (AP).—A white woman and her two young daughters have been killed and three other whites injured by a hand mine laid by black guerrillas, the security forces' headquarters announced today. Their deaths bring to 10 the number of white civilians killed in the last three days of black nationalism.

A black policeman and a black guerrilla died in action in the last four days along the 800-mile border with Mozambique, the announcement said.

Fear in Ghana On U.S. Links

(Continued from Page 1)

Ghanaian dissidents of various alternatives to a quiet acceptance of the status quo.

Various sources have suggested that if Mr. Kissinger were to visit, someone other than the head of state, Gen. Acheampong's leadership role would have been undermined.

Worries About Future

Now Ghanaians are left worrying about their future relations with the United States. Despite the leftist rhetoric, Washington aid is substantial and U.S. private investment is the largest in the country's relatively stagnant economy.

Mr. Kissinger's reported penchant for vengeance is being weighed against what Ghanaian hope will be end-of-admiration lechery in Washington.

Ambassador Black was ready for consultations in Washington and has yet to return. For Ghana, the most positive sign in the wind was the nomination of a new director of the U.S. mission. They had feared that the post, whose last incumbent had already left Ghana at the end of his normal tour, would be refilled as a sign of Mr. Kissinger's displeasure.

Threat to Shut Thailand Border By Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 7 (UPI).—Malaysian Prime Minister Dato Hassan bin Othman threatened last weekend to do his country's border with Thailand to strengthen security if the situation warranted it.

Speaking after a meeting of the Supreme Council of the ruler United Malays National Organisation, Mr. Hussein said the new security would not only aim at halting drug traffic but also at checking other illegal activities such as smuggling and drug trafficking along the border.

"We are looking into ways of tightening security along the border and, if the situation warranted it, road links between the two countries will be closed," Mr. Hussein said.

Observers said Mr. Hussein threatened demonstrated his government's displeasure over Thailand's insistence upon a new border agreement which would allow Malaysia's right to station troops in Thai territory for anti-Communist operations.

Yesterday, Malaysia completed its pullout of a company-size paramilitary force from the Thai border town of Batang. Reports reaching here said the last of the force arrived at the Malaysian border town of Kuching—a day ahead of the deadline given by the Thai government.

Giscard, Chirac Complete Talks

PARIS, June 7 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today completed a two-day, closed-door conference with out any immediate indication that they have resolved the worst crisis to grip the coalition since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election two years ago.

The meeting was held in the seclusion of the medieval Bre gation fortress, a presidential vacation retreat on the Mediterranean coast, and both men returned to Paris afterward. The President had announced the Prime Minister to the conference after Mr. Chirac's Gaullist party openly defied a tax-reform bill personally drawn up by the President.

Mr. Chirac did not throw his power behind the bill and by its passage criticism in Gaullist ranks. There was no indication that he would do so now after his talk with the President. The situation led to reports that Mr. Chirac might resign.

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y Democratic
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George Wallace

Last Foray Of Campaign By Wallace

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (AP).—Politically spent and thoroughly dispirited after a dozen unsuccessful years of campaigning for the presidency, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama made a final, feeble foray onto the hustings during the weekend.

The voters, he said, will not see him again as a presidential candidate. There remains, of course, the July trip to the Democratic Convention in New York City, where Gov. Wallace will try to wheel and deal a bit with the 170 or so delegates he has accumulated thus far.

But for all practical purposes, the George Wallace that most Americans have come to know—the pugnacious standard-bearer of the fed-up—will be gone after a final plea or two today for support in tomorrow's California primary.

The governor seemed almost relieved at the prospect that the long journey that began back in 1964 is almost over. Much of his conversation since he arrived in California Thursday has been about "my duties" back in Alabama. A good part of his time here has been spent before television sets in his hotel room, hardly the accustomed style of one of the most compulsive campaigners in U.S. politics.

Gov. Wallace arrived here just in time to learn that the latest poll by the respected Field Research Corp. was projecting that he would get only 2 per cent of the vote. That was down from the 5 per cent projected early last month and 9 per cent projected in late March.

Talking with newsmen, he blamed "a public misconception" about his health for his political demise. Then, repeating what has become a Wallace litany this year, he said, almost pleadingly: "The only thing wrong with me is I can't walk."

He said he was "satisfied" with the results of his four presidential campaigns because "everybody is now saying what I started out saying back in 1964."

He boasted that he had "cleared" the way for a Southerner like Jimmy Carter to be "accepted" as a genuine presidential contender.

Would he ever run for president again? "No," he said, "only if it's for re-election and that..." His voice trailed off.

**Idaho Dam Toll
At 6 as Towns
Are Submerged**

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 7 (AP).—Flood waters continued to roll across southeastern Idaho today, forcing the evacuation of residents 50 miles from the site where the Teton Dam burst two days ago.

The official death toll stood at 6, with 135 persons missing. Officials said many of the missing may just be out of touch with relatives. A breakdown in telephone communication and road travel hampered efforts to determine the status of the missing.

The farming town of Firth was evacuated during the night and officials said this morning that the town was under water. Other towns upstream were also flooded.

Part of Idaho Falls was evacuated after midnight when a bridge, battered by the still-rising waters, began buckling and threatened to break. It held and observers said the water level appeared to have dropped several feet by sunrise.

Officials said thousands of persons were warned that the controversial earthen dam was about to collapse and the advance notice helped reduce the casualty toll.

Hays to Face 4 Challenges This Week

House Rules, Delays
May Help Democrat

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, faces four tests of power this week but quips in the rules of the House may be working in his favor and his use of delaying tactics could help him weather the Elizabeth Ray scandal and hang onto most of his Capitol Hill empire.

The congressman is running for re-election in his district in tomorrow's Ohio primary, while on Wednesday he will be the focus of three House committee meetings, one to investigate him, another to choose a replacement for him as chairman, and in the third to remove from him another chairmanship.

The House Ethics Committee began an investigation last week into whether Rep. Hays, through his employment of Miss Ray, 30, in a \$14,000-a-year federal job, violated federal law and House rules dealing with payroll padding. Miss Ray says she was hired solely to be Mr. Hays's mistress.

The major challenge to Rep. Hays's authority will be on June 18 when the House Democratic Caucus will meet to vote on a resolution to oust him from the chairmanship of the House Administration Committee.

Technically, however, the caucus cannot accomplish this and an ouster vote must be put to the full House, a move that would again delay attempts to further discipline Rep. Hays and allow him time to muster support.

Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., the majority leader, who views Rep. Hays, 55, as a campaign liability in an election year, has called for his ouster from his two most important posts. Rep. O'Neill has insisted that Rep. Hays would receive only 30 votes of support from the 387 Democratic representatives, but this estimate has been contested by other members more friendly to Mr. Hays.

Addressing a Democratic rally in Springfield, Ohio, yesterday, Mr. Hays was reported to have called Mr. O'Neill the "so-called majority leader" and added that the Massachusetts leader, who probably will succeed Rep. Carl Albert as speaker, "wants all the power in his hands."

"I'm not going to give up," Rep. Hays is reported to have said, indicating that he intends to fight the moves by Mr. O'Neill and other Democrats to reduce his authority.

Mr. Hays has only taken opposition in the primary but is expected to have more formidable opposition in the November election from his Republican challenger.

**Ford Radio Ads
Charge Reagan
Could Start War**

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (AP).—Radio and television commercial charging that Ronald Reagan could start a war are being aired with President Ford's approval despite a protest that they are "libelous and untrue."

The commercials cite a statement by Mr. Reagan Wednesday on peace in Rhodesia.

The GOP challenger, in Sacramento at the time, said when asked if he would send troops to Rhodesia: "If necessary, I would. The government there said that a token show to show this [sic]. We discussed the same thing in the Middle East, going the same way there. Possibly we could go in as we did in the Middle East under the UN command."

Mr. Reagan later said that the statement was distorted in headlines and he was really suggesting "a peace mission, not involving troops, not involving anything warlike."

In the Ford commercials, the announcer concludes that "Gov. Reagan couldn't start a war. President Reagan couldn't start a war."

The Reagan radio spots call the Ford commercials "not factual," and say, "They're commercials that attack heavily of the same type of campaign tactics we thought we had put behind us."

President Ford, while campaigning yesterday, answered questions about the commercials by saying: "The President Ford Committee made that decision [to use the commercial]. I approved the concept."

U.K. Counterfeit Arrests

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—Two chemists have been charged with counterfeiting £100,000 (about \$220,000) worth of 50-pence coins, police said.

Ford Endorses Segregation for Private Schools

By Jules Witcover

CLEVELAND, June 7 (AP).—President Ford said yesterday that parents should have the right to send their children to segregated private academies as long as the school did not obtain federal funds or tax advantages.

Mr. Ford, amplifying his opposition to court-ordered busing as a device to desegregate public schools, defended segregated private academies in a television interview broadcast as he campaigned in New Jersey and Ohio, both of which hold state primaries tomorrow.

Mr. Ford repeated his pledge to ask Congress "in the very near future" to enact legislation limiting the scope of federal court jurisdiction in remedying public-school desegregation. He said Attorney General Edward Levi had assured him that such legislation would be constitutional.

Mr. Ford said in the interview, broadcast on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," that his own children had always attended integrated schools and he hoped that no school would deny access to children on the basis of race.

But he said that "individuals have rights" and that he believed such rights included the choice of a segregated private school by a parent "willing to pay whatever the cost might be."

He said, however, that he "certainly would not" be in favor of segregation in schools that were recipients of government funds or sought and obtained federal tax advantages.

**Vote for Reform
Expected in Spain**

MADRID, June 7 (AP).—Government sources predicted today that the Cortes (parliament) would vote quickly this week to legalize political parties for the first time since the Civil War ended 37 years ago.

Most estimates said that no more than 50 of the 561 Cortes members would vote against reforms supported by both King Juan Carlos and the government. The government has said it will reject totalitarian parties (Communists) and separatist movements.

Government sources credited the King's visit to the United States and his promise before the Congress to push for democracy as the key factor in the expected parliamentary approval.

The Cortes begins debate tomorrow on the bill and on reforming the nation's penal code.

Church Believed to Have Eye on No. 2 Spot on Carter Ticket

By Jules Witcover

VELAND, June 7 (AP).—His 11th-hour bid to keep Democratic presidential nomination from Jimmy Carter, Frank Church of Idaho is signing like a man who is not mind being the vice-presidential candidate on a ticket by Mr. Carter.

Impression is fed by two factors: Sen. Church's unwillingness to make the slightest personal criticism of Mr. Carter and Church's remark in Los Angeles on Friday that the vice-presidential nominee as well as the presidential nominee should come from the ranks of those who have won a series of primaries.

Sen. Church's remark sounded like an invitation to Mr. Carter to select him for the ticket. Asked if he were interested, Sen. Church said, "I haven't been asked. I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

Sen. Church says he has never campaigned on a personal basis against fellow Democrats and tries to conduct an issue-oriented campaign. Even so, his disinclination to criticize Mr. Carter is noteworthy in a campaign that has reached the present critical state.

'Only a Voice'

In Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday, Sen. Church, asked about the vice-presidential nomination, said he "would not go to all this trouble if I were running for any other office" than the presidency. But then he went on to observe that while he was "well-positioned in the Senate... when it comes down to the final analysis, I'm still only one of 535 voices in the Congress."

Perhaps the best illustration of Sen. Church's approach to Mr. Carter is in the senator's discussion of repeal of state right-to-work laws, an issue Mr. Carter has been deftly finessing all year.

Sen. Church has been hitting the issue hard, especially in Ohio, arguing that state right-to-work laws barring union-shop contracts "put the lives of our leaders at time," he said. "In truth, reiterate that never has the revolution utilized term."

can categorically affirm the Cuban revolution never the most minor participation in the death of the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy."

Mr. Castro also threatened to attack an anti-busking agreement if the U.S. government did not prevent further bomb attacks on Cuba's UN mission in New York.

is attributed to attack Saturday night to counter-revolutionaries and said it was a blow to the U.S. government's prestige, not sort of a government is that is unable to prevent attacks against diplomats at the United Nations?" he asked.

Make Jolts Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, June 7 (AP).—A powerful two-minute earthquake, measuring six on the Richter scale, jolted Mexico City by causing minor damage. No fatalities were reported.

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Backs Separation of Church, State Carter Discusses Religion, Israel With Jews

By Charles Mohr

ELIZABETH, N.J., June 7 (AP).—Jimmy Carter, questioning yesterday about his evangelical Christian beliefs before an audience of Jews, expressed his belief in the "absolute and total" separation of church and state in a pluralist society.

Whether his words will quell the disquiet expressed by some Jews about his Southern Baptist religion remains to be seen. But the audience that heard him yesterday greeted his words with loud applause and with a standing ovation when he left the hall.

The occasion was reminiscent of—although not nearly so heralded and formal as—the appearance by John Kennedy at Houston in 1960 to calm fears about the prospect of a Roman Catholic president.

The former Georgia governor, the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, appeared yesterday morning before about 2,000 persons at the Jewish Educational Institute in Elizabeth to give a formal and carefully prepared speech outlining his views on U.S. policy toward Israel and the Middle East.

Shift in Policy

He expressed "unwavering" support for Israel's right to exist as a Jewish national state and called for "early movement" toward full and comprehensive settlement of the Middle Eastern problem and a shift away from so-called step-by-step diplomacy practiced since 1973 by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In a question period after the speech, a man in the audience said that journalists had written that "Jimmy Carter is identified with many members of his church who have a long history of anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism. Do you think this applies to you, and how do your beliefs and how do your feelings relate to many members of your church?"

Mr. Carter, wearing a blue velvet yarmulke, said: "One of the major problems that I have faced in this election is because of my own religious beliefs. I am a Baptist. I am a deeply religious person and particularly among Jewish voters this has been a cause of some concern. I think it is the kind of issue that should be addressed frankly."

He said Baptists view their religion as "a very personal relationship between a person and God"—subject to no authority, even of the church itself.

'The Same Bible'

"I worship the same God you do," Mr. Carter said in his characteristically muted tones. "We study the same Bible you do."

"There are good Baptists and bad Baptists," he continued. "There are good Jews and bad Jews. There are good Catholics and bad Catholics. But the judgment of who's bad is one that is best left to God. I learned from my early years that you should not judge other people because, while you look at the mote in your brother's eye, you should be more concerned about the beam that is in your own eye."

Mr. Carter added: "I also believe that this is a country where anyone's own religious beliefs should not be a matter of prejudice or concern; and of all the people in the world who should have the least prejudice because of another's religious faith, it should certainly be you."

'Work in Harmony'

Declaring that Jews had "this overwhelming open-minded approach in religious independence," Mr. Carter said, "The ability of Jews, Catholics, Baptists and even atheists to work in harmony with one another in our nation based on the system of religious plurality is one that is precious to me."

He said that another important tenet "of my own Baptist faith is an absolute and total separation of church and state," which he said he believed in "very deeply."

Mr. Carter's closing words were punctuated with applause when he remarked that when the United States offered early recognition to Israel in 1948, "The President of the United States in those days was Harry Truman, and Harry Truman was a Baptist."

In answers to other questions, Mr. Carter said he did not favor public financial support for religious instruction or parochial schools and supported the Supreme Court's decision against prayer in public schools. He said that, while he favored major reform of income tax laws, he would "certainly not do anything" to reduce tax deductions for charitable purposes—an issue important to many Jews.

He accused the Republican administration of "an inconsistent, vacillating position" on the Middle East.

Talk With Mrs. Meir

"I favor early movement to a discussion of the outline of an eventual overall settlement," Mr. Carter said, adding that limited settlements "leave unresolved the underlying threat to Israel." He digressed from his written text at this point to say that he had discussed this "particular subject" with Mrs. Golda Meir, the former Israeli premier, last week.

Mr. Carter called for major concessions by Arab states as part of a settlement including

face-to-face negotiations, diplomatic recognition and relations with Israel, a peace treaty, open frontiers in the Middle East and an end to embargoes directed against Israel.

He said that the "general" settlement would "probably have to be executed" or implemented in stages.

He said the Palestinian refugees "have rights which must be recognized in any settlement," but added, "There can be no reward for terrorism."

He could not "accept the intervention" of combat forces of the Soviet Union in any future Arab-Israeli conflict, Mr. Carter said.

Ribicoff Backs Carter

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., today endorsed Mr. Carter for president.

Sen. Ribicoff said he had never met Mr. Carter, but had followed his campaign carefully. "I have become convinced that Jimmy Carter is a man of character and ability," Sen. Ribicoff said in a statement. "I am confident he will make a good and strong president."

Sen. Ribicoff is one of the three Jewish members of the Senate.

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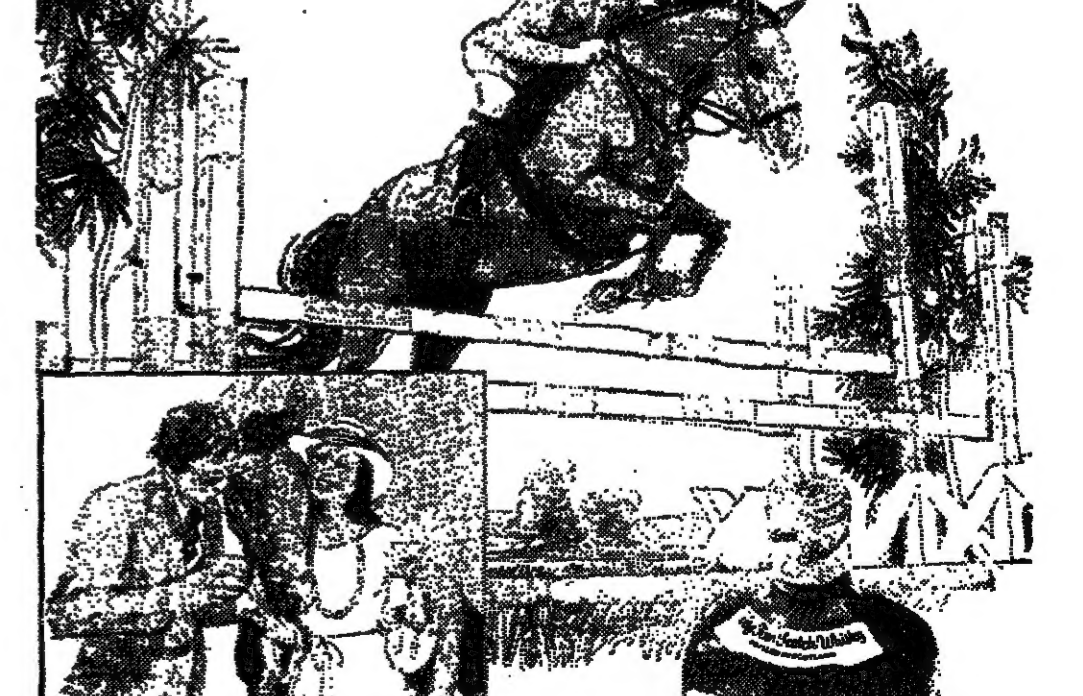
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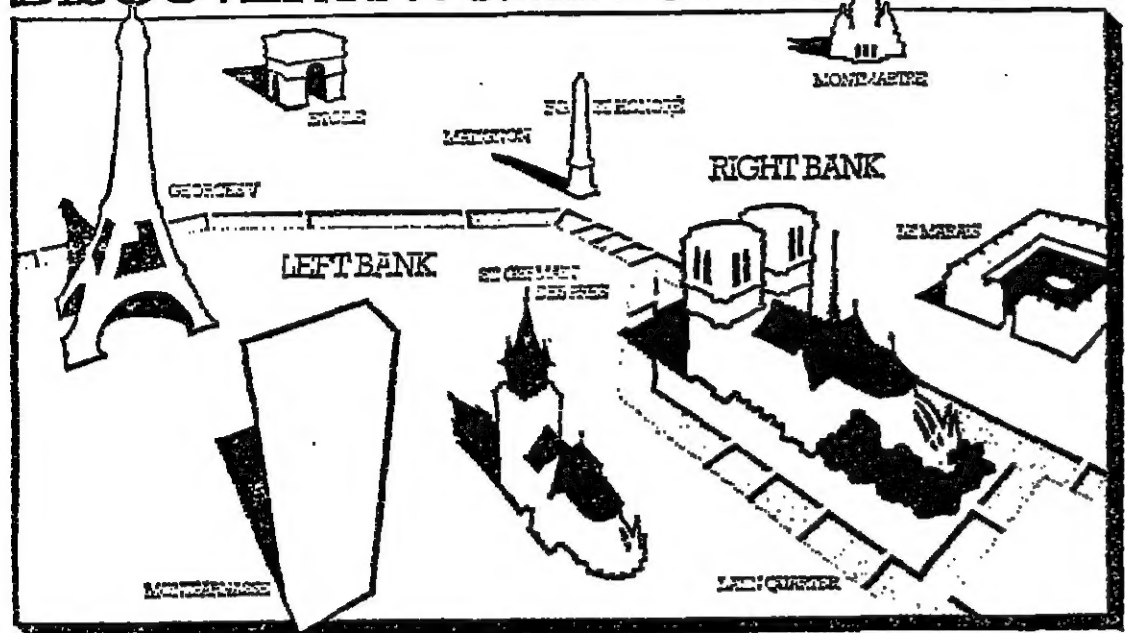
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California Vote May Affect Nuclear Plans

(Continued from Page 1)
 In 1961 in which Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Legg and Mr. McKinley died.
 Mr. McKinley was a Navy technician and Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Legg Army technicians working on an experimental test reactor at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Two of them were on top of the stainless steel reactor vessel reassembling a control rod when the third mistakenly removed the rod, which acts to slow the chain reaction and keep the atomic fissions at a lower rate.
 No longer kept in check, the chain reaction took off in what an Atomic Energy Commission safety board later described as a "nuclear excursion." The temperature inside the reactor vessel skyrocketed, tons of water around the nuclear core flashed instantly to superheated steam and pressures inside the vessel soared to as much as 10,000 pounds a square inch.
 The 200-ton reactor vessel was torn off the floor, hammering the

two men on top of the vessel into the concrete ceiling and killing them instantly. Steam at temperatures of more than 540 degrees centigrade exploded into the room, bearing huge chunks of radioactive fuel with it. The third man lived for two hours, then died of what the Atomic Energy Commission said were head injuries.
 The AEC never spelled out the sequence of death, because the third man could not be removed from the reactor room for six days. His body was so badly burned and decomposed by radiation that the AEC did not want relatives to know which of the three he was. For the same reason, the Energy Research and Development Administration still refuses to say which man was removed last.
 Nuclear critics still talk of the accident because of the horror associated with it. They imply the specter of a mushroom cloud behind it, even though there was none and could be none in any nuclear power plant accident.
 The pro-nuclear groups use the Idaho Falls accident to defend nuclear safety as practiced today. They point out that only the three men working on the reactor died, that the concrete used to enclose the reactor contained the released radioactivity to a small area.
 They also say that the accident taught the nuclear profession a lesson. Automatic alarms are built into reactors today to counter the mishandling of control rods. Duplicate devices prevent control rod mistakes from doing damage.
 There have been other nuclear power plant accidents, none fatal. In 1952, a technician at an experimental reactor in the Canadian village of Chalk River opened the wrong set of valves, causing the control rods to rise out of position and destroying

the core. Three years later, a test reactor at Idaho Falls suffered a partial melt-down of its core but quick thinking by attending scientists minimized the damage.

Now a Storage Bin

Ten years ago, the Fermi Plant of Detroit Edison Co. had a partial fuel melt-down when a safety device jammed and blocked cooling water from a part of the core. It took years to undo the damage and \$850 million to repair it. A similar accident took place in 1969 in a reactor in a cavern outside Lucerne, Switzerland. The cavern is now a storage bin for radioactive waste.
 The worst accident occurred in 1957, when up to 11 tons of uranium fuel caught fire in a reactor in Windscale, England. The fire raged out of control for the better part of a day, spreading radioactive smoke for up to 30 miles.
 Fourteen workers were contaminated by the fallout but the worst damage was economic. Radioactive iodine fell onto pastures and got into the milk cows produced in an area 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. As much as \$30 million worth of milk had to be destroyed because of the accident.
 Minor mishaps have plagued the nuclear power industry, which had 56 plants generating electricity in the United States last year, closing them for as long as a month. Six other plants were closed last year by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the federal agency that controls all U.S. nuclear facilities, to repair faults.
 The worst recent accident was a fire that struck the Browns Ferry, Ala., plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority 15 months ago, destroying much of its electrical cable but doing no damage to the nuclear core. Once more, the damage was economic, this time proving to be one of the most costly fires in history.
 The Browns Ferry plant is still not back in operation and it has already cost the TVA \$10 million to buy the coal and oil needed to generate the electricity Browns Ferry would have provided.

Sudan President To Leave Today On Visit to U.S.

KHARTOUM, Sudan, June 7 (AP).—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri will go to the United States tomorrow on a visit that signals the formal end of an estrangement in relations between the two nations stemming from the murder of two U.S. diplomats by Palestinian terrorists in Khartoum in 1973.
 Gen. Numeiri will be seeking development aid and investment to help develop the one-million-square-mile Sudan's food production. Although the focus of the trip is economic, Gen. Numeiri also is expected to discuss political issues such as the Eritrean secessionist movement in neighboring Ethiopia.
 The visit by the 46-year-old Arab leader who has survived two coups d'état in the last five years, is a private one, the sources added.
 But Sudanese officials who made the arrangements refer to it as a working trip.
 Gen. Numeiri will hold talks Thursday with President Ford, meet with Senate and House committees specializing in foreign affairs and discuss his country's agricultural potential with business leaders both in the capital and in six states he will visit on a two-week tour.

6 Held in Killing Of 23 in Brazil By 'Death Squad'

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 7 (UPI).—Six police officers have been arrested in connection with the death-squad murders of 23 persons, the Rio de Janeiro state security chief said yesterday.
 Security chief Gen. Osvaldo Ignácio Domingues said the six were being questioned about the May 23 murder of five alleged petty criminals whose bodies were dumped in a vacant lot west of Rio. He refused to identify the officers.
 At least one of the victims was in police custody the night before the murders, detectives said. Ordinary policemen in Brazil have been known to form "death squads" to take the law into their own hands.
 "I don't know why you are giving it so much importance," said a woman who lives near the place where the bodies were dumped. "For us it is an old story, it happens frequently."
 The woman, Ana Maria de Assis, 62, said that over the years as many as 150 persons had been murdered in the area.
 In the first public test on

Reprimanded Pentagon Air Put in Charge of Buying Arms

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Malcolm Currie, a high-ranking Pentagon official who was severely reprimanded in March for accepting hospitality from a major defense contractor, has quietly been placed in charge of the development and acquisition of all weapons by the Defense Department.
 At present, Mr. Currie is director of research and engineering, a post that gives him supervision over the development of all weapons. His recent promotion as "acquisition executive" of the Defense Department, which was not announced, places him in charge of the procurement as well as the development of new weapons.
 Mr. Currie's elevation was ordered in a May 17 memorandum by Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr. Mr. Currie, a former executive with Hughes Aircraft Co., now ranks second only to Mr. Clements in the day-by-day management of the Defense Department.
 Memorandum Unavailable
 The Defense Department Public Affairs Office, which has promised to make public all policy actions taken by Mr. Clements, has not made available the Clements memorandum. Friday, Pentagon spokesman William Greener said in response to reporters' inquiries that a reorganization involving Mr. Currie's office was still under study.
 Mr. Greener also declined to say what conclusion had been reached by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld as a result of an investigation into Mr. Currie's role in the production of the Condor missile, which was developed by Rockwell International Corp.
 Mr. Currie was "severely reprimanded" and docked a month's pay by Mr. Rumsfeld after it was disclosed that in violation of Pentagon "standards of conduct" regulations, the research official spent last Labor Day weekend at a fishing lodge in the Bahamas owned by Rockwell International. Immediately after returning from the Bahamas, Mr. Currie, according to defense officials, advocated a production go-ahead for the Condor missile, which had been encountering developmental and reliability problems.
 In explaining the promotion of

'Metal Cancer' Not Eroding Venice Horse

VENICE, June 7 (AP).—The four horses atop the portal of St. Mark's Basil here are not being eaten by the much feared "metal cancer," a special commission reported today after a three-year study.
 However, the panel recommended that the aged Roman horses be protected against air pollution and damp. It suggested that the horses be taken to a museum, replaced with copies or, if they be treated with a special even though the long-term chemical effects of such treatment have not been determined.
 The religious and artistic authorities of Venice will set the steps to be taken.
 Some experts had said the horses, which are made of bronze, had "bronze cancer," which has been badly damaged, then a short time.

Low-Calorie Diet Longevity Link In Soviet Georgia

BELOGRADE, June 7 (AP).—A low-calorie diet may be the secret of long life in Georgia, according to a Russian gerontologist who surveyed Georgians aged 80 to 120.
 Dr. Grigori Pitzelari reported on the survey to the International Congress of the Federation of Gerontology, which was held in Belgrade.
 The elderly in Georgia, southernmost state of the Soviet Union, are slim because of daily intake of below recommended calorie levels, he said. They eat unleavened bread or corn cakes instead of white bread, and eat meat and fat milk.
 The survey group included persons said to be between 100 and 120 years old. Eighty-six percent of those surveyed lived in the country at high altitudes, a dry climate.
 Nearly 60 per cent were in good physical condition, which they attributed to old age, low caloric intake, and blood pressure were virtually unknown among them.
 Most of the persons surveyed abandoned smoking at 60 years of age.

UN Mandate Renewal Agreed by Cypriots

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 7 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today a six-month extension of the mandate of the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus had been agreed by the parties concerned.
 The Security Council is expected to meet this week to renew the mandate of the 2,033-man, 8-nation force, which expires on June 15. The UN force has been stationed in Cyprus since March, 1964, to help keep the peace between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

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 INTERVIEWS END JUNE MILAN AND ROME

Popular to Be Resisted

Germany Learns to Live with TV, Radio From West

By Peter Osnos

IN (WP).—Most evenings, Heinz, a young shop and his wife, Elise, an teacher, settle down with a television set in their living room. They watch for several hours of copes ("Kojak" is popular), and the latest news, makes the routine sur- rymany, not far from the Wall, and the television s they watch so casually over three channels for hours every day from t. Heinz, moreover, is a list party member. German Democratic Re- as a reputation as the die's ideological for- most consistent pro- of orthodoxy in the Com- camp, the arch-defender ow's version of "proleta- onationalism." And the, a visitor soon dis- indeed pervasive. much as 30 per cent of many now receives West television channels on sets (plus a host of ations), and even senior ficials concede that the s are widely watched; a ally dose of capitalist cul- ideas. influence is considerable. influence of Western tele- radio on the minds of ere is considerable," the t East German author tarm wrote in an article abroad last year. "It their tastes in fashions, d films; it creates com- emands that G.D.R. in- and trade make related tarm said that exact on the number of tele- wers are a closely held ant secret. "I can only ay own experience," he whenever I was on West television, a variety of people, from border o street conductors ra and store clerks have they saw and heard five years ago, viewing ically frowned, on and don't furtively. That is r the case, even though liden are encouraged not , rather as they might d against the perils of or alcohol. (who struck up a con- in a neighborhood beer a two Americans and "Navy" Figures 31, June 7 (Reuters).— d Switzerland, over 200 m the sea, has 37 ocean- ssels capable of carrying of 331,000 tons, according al figures.



GOING ITS WAY—This hitchhiker's hand is one of numerous driftwood sculptures that have appeared mysteriously along a busy California highway.

Obituaries

Trumpeter Bobby Hackett, 61

CHATHAM, Mass., June 7 (AP).—Robert L. (Bobby) Hackett, 61, whose cornet was heard in many of the country's top jazz bands, died at his home here today. Mr. Hackett, born in Providence, R.I., began his music career by studying the violin but switched to the trumpet and later to the cornet. He began playing professionally while in his teens and was soon appearing with some of the best known names of the "big band era." He appeared with Benny Good-

Belfast Bombers Elude Security

BELFAST, June 7 (Reuters).—A pharmacy was bombed in Belfast today despite tightened security precautions with reinforced army and police forces manning roadblocks and intensifying street patrols. Two policemen were wounded in the County Tyrone village of Ardree when gunmen opened fire on their patrol car. Both were hit in the neck and shoulders but the wounds were said to be not serious. The death toll in the weekend spate of sectarian bombings and shootings reached 11 today when one of the 80 persons wounded in the attacks died in a hospital. There were no casualties in the Belfast pharmacy bombing.

E. German Crash Kills 7

Berlin, June 7 (Reuters).—Seven persons were killed when a bus ran into a truck near Hoyerswerda in southern East Germany late last night, the official ADN news agency reported today. Four persons were injured.

Challenging State-Run Lines Private Channel-Ferry Firms Grow Rapidly

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—Tough and aggressive private companies are challenging the state railroads of Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands for the domination of the lucrative ferry traffic across the English Channel. The most striking success story is that of the Olau Line of Danish businessman Ole Lamitzén, which unexpectedly carried 220,000 passengers between Sheerness, England, and Vlissingen, the Netherlands, in its first year. When the company started out, it aimed for 40,000 passengers. Mr. Lamitzén is putting a third vessel into service and his target for this year is 500,000 passengers. Another private operator, Townsend Thoresen, started with one car ferry 12 years ago and now has about 25 ships on six routes. The company claims to carry around 30 per cent of the total number of cross-Channel passengers.

Another cross-Channel means of transport, the Hovercraft, has reduced crossing time to half an hour and has captured about 15 per cent of the passenger traffic. Channel operators are mainly engaged in freight, which doubled in volume between 1973 and last year on their routes. In the same period, passenger travel went up by 32 per cent and tourist car traffic by 17 per cent. Three Elements A recent report suggests that Channel traffic increases will continue. There are three elements which set off the growing competition:

• A Channel tunnel project was abandoned in late 1974. A French railroad source who is bitter about the cancellation said of the ferry companies, "All the mice jumped on the cheese." • In June of last year, in a referendum, Britain decided to remain a member of the European Economic Community and trade with the Continent grew rapidly. • The de facto devaluation of the pound since 1973 made goods and vacation in Britain a better buy for tourists from the Continent.

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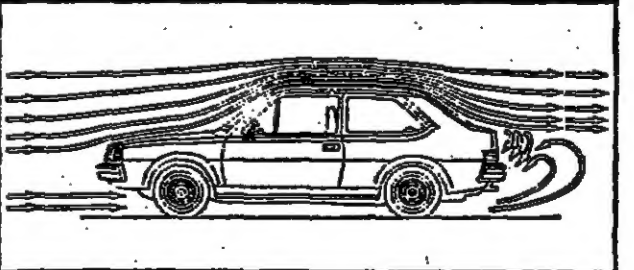
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A high impact, laminated windscreen. Steel-belted, radial ply tyres. Servo assisted braking with dual circuits and disc brakes up front. And a lot more. To provide a happy ending we've added a third door in the back for the sake of versatility as well as to make room for lots of luggage. Still the car only measures 419 cm, bumper to bumper.

THE INSIDE.

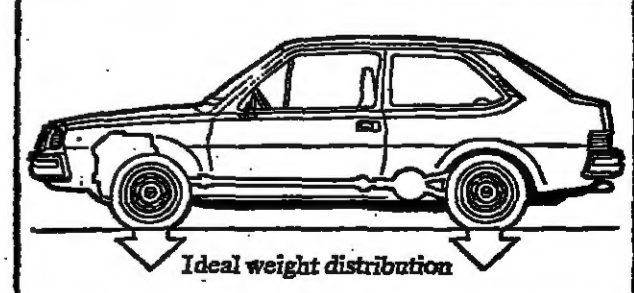
Under the bonnet you'll find a reliable 70 horsepower engine (DIN) combined with a continuously variable transmission. The longlife exhaust system is partly zinc plated.

The full-size passenger compartment is fully equipped. The easy-to-read instrument panel features 13 control lamps to check all the vital functions of the car.

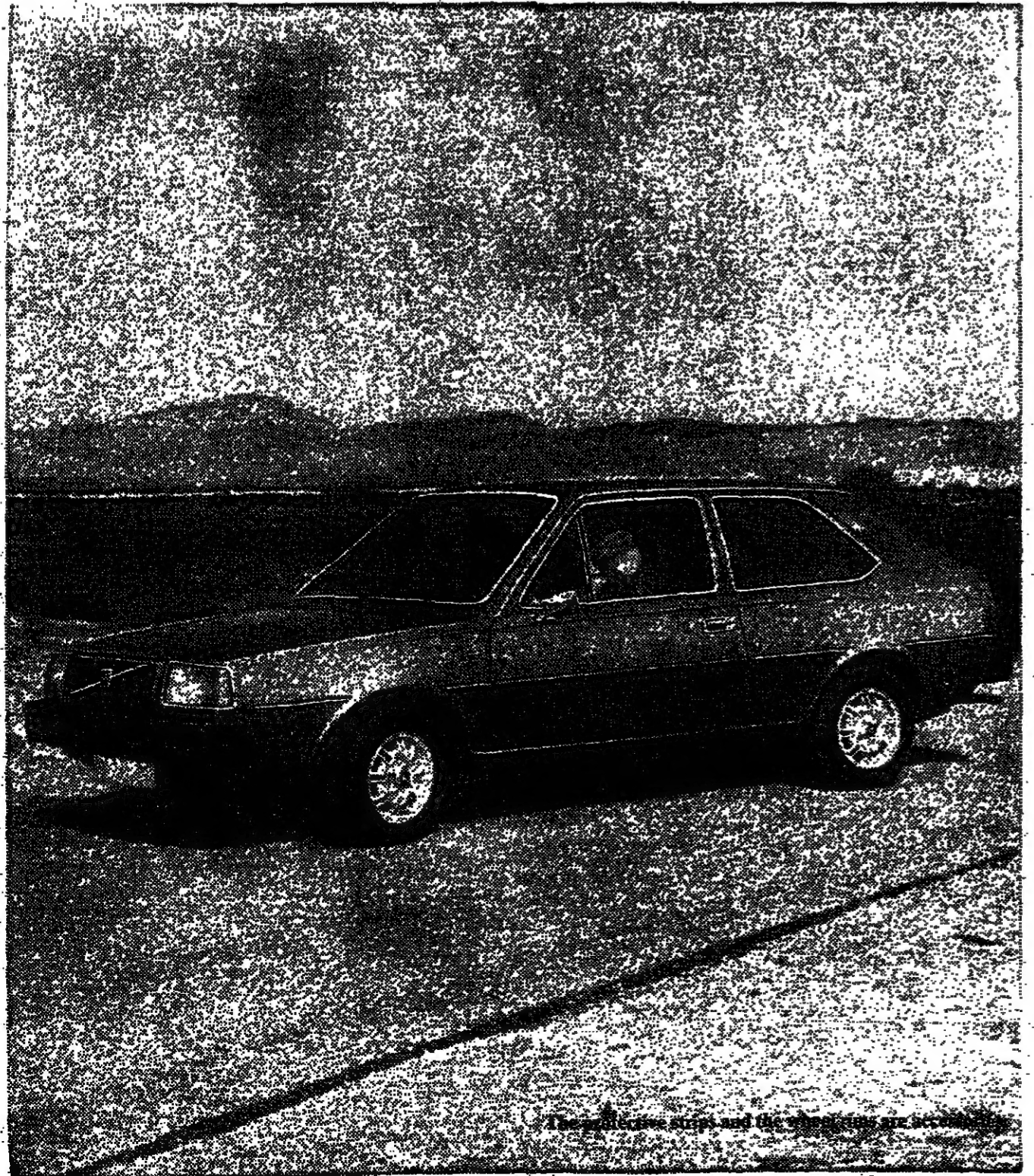
The front seats are ergonomically correct and the integrated head restraints also come standard. The rear seat too gives real passenger comfort. There is a rack-and-pinion steering system and a turning circle of a mere 9.2 metres. Finally the transmission is combined with the advanced de Dion rear axle. (The so called "Trans-axle" system). Along with the engine up front this transaxle system ensures an ideal weight distribution and perfect roadholding.

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That's all we have to say for the present. The car will be available on most European markets around September. Ask your Volvo dealer for more information and book yourself for a testdrive.



Relativity in Rights

"Human rights must be preserved, cherished and defended in this hemisphere," said Henry Kissinger on his way to the meeting of the Organization of American States in Chile. If this did not occur in the part of the world where individual rights "have played such a prominent historical role," he warned, "then they are in jeopardy everywhere."

Considering the prolonged and notorious repression that prevails in the host country of the OAS session, the secretary of state's speech was prophetic of storms. For there is much opposition to the Chilean government's proceedings with respect to human rights—Mexico, for example, will not attend the sessions in Santiago because of them. But Mexico, with kidnappings and shootings by extremists continuing, may have to confront its own domestic disorders somehow, while Argentina and Uruguay are already doing so in a manner not dissimilar to that of Chile.

Can the rights of the individual be regarded relatively? Or are there absolutes which can be held up as international standards? Of course, there are certain forms of brutality in the effort to maintain political and social discipline that are abhorrent to all civilized humans, and some of these have been apparent in Chile. But every government, no matter how far advanced in guaranteeing liberties to its citizens, can find escape clauses in case of emergencies. Abraham Lincoln, for example, most eloquent in word and deed in defense of freedom, did suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War, and the U.S.

Supreme Court did not limit his right to do so until the emergency had passed. The basic problem with respect to human rights does not lie in the creation of dictatorial regimes that repress them along with dissent of all kinds; whether they are Communist or rightist or merely military, it is possible to pass judgment. The real difficulty comes in comparatively free nations, where the opposition turns to violence rather than votes, to bombings rather than speeches or pamphlets. Working in secret, with no claim to the sympathies of a majority, these opponents disrupt communities and kill individuals. Moreover, they create an atmosphere in which repression seems inevitable, and in which, as at Kent State, the innocent pay for the acts of the guilty; they are themselves responsible for, or at least provide excuses for, governments that impose their will in the name of public order.

It is worth considering these terrorist causes in the light of both the violence they create and the counter-violence they inspire. In the past three decades, these causes have had an intellectual support that is unmatched in history—and that at a time when ostensibly free institutions have flourished to a similar degree. Whether the struggles are ideological, religious or anti-colonialist, too many seem to have accepted the doctrine of Frantz Fanon that "violence is a cleansing force," freeing persons from inferiority complexes and restoring self-respect. But as has been evident in nearly every part of the world, violence begets violence—and no social system satisfies everyone. Individual rights are essential to every society. But they include the right to live and work in peace.

Nuclear Decision

"Our representatives depend ultimately on decisions made in the village square . . . to the village square we must carry the facts of atomic energy. From there must come America's voice."

So wrote Albert Einstein in 1946. Today in California one segment of the nation's village square will sound its voice on the wisdom and safety of relying upon nuclear energy to power America's future.

Conveying the facts of atomic energy to the public has turned out to be a less decisive process than Einstein envisaged, for mere "facts" in this case do not add up to answers. For months past, as the date of California's nuclear referendum approached, millions of dollars have been spent in publicity campaigns, by advocates and opponents of nuclear power alike, in the effort to persuade the electorate. But the effort has brought no clarity. Equally authoritative voices have divided on whether nuclear power plants are "safe" and economical. The public—not only in California—is confronted with an uncomfortable choice: Which experts to believe?

California's so-called Proposition 13 would set stringent technical and political conditions for the construction of new nuclear power plants within the state, and phase down over years the operation of present plants unless they can meet safety assurances far more extensive than any yet required.

Nuclear advocates claim that passage of the initiative would effectively scotch all nuclear power development in California; the measure's sponsors argue that it would merely force the nuclear industry to prove its claims of safety and efficiency.

This is one case in which the campaign may prove more decisive than the election, for whichever way California's voters come down, the promise of nuclear power has grown tarnished; technologically and economically, the nuclear industry has been thrown on the defensive by a skeptical public.

The California Legislature passed three bills virtually on the eve of the referendum which would curtail nuclear development, though less rigidly than the popular initiative. Even if Proposition 13 is rejected, about a dozen other states are slated to have anti-nuclear measures on their ballots in November.

It may be tempting to argue—contrary to Einstein—that nuclear decisions are too technical and complex to be properly put before the public. Certainly some anti-nuclear campaigns have verged on the irresponsible in the use of far-fetched scare tactics. But a committee of the California Legislature dismissed this argument after hearing 120 expert witnesses, concluding:

"The issues are not solely resolvable through application of scientific expertise. The debate is more the result of differing views on human abilities, human fallibility and human behavior than anything else. The questions involved require value judgments, and the voter is no less equipped to make such judgments than the most brilliant Nobel laureate."

Many voters are undoubtedly inclined to accept the projections of national energy needs and assurances of relative safety provided by the nuclear industry and its scientific supporters. Their decision on election day tomorrow will be easy.

But others have growing doubts. It is arguable that projected energy demand over the coming decades can be met back without harming the growth of the national economy or the life-style of its citizens. Further, the advances made in solar energy technology and the nuclear fusion process over the past couple of years may well provide far greater—and safer—promise for future decades than today's nuclear fission reactors.

Since the scientists and technologists cannot agree among themselves, it must be the village square that voices the judgments of relative values in the design of the nation's energy future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger, Vorster, Smith

Mr. Garfield Todd's release from restriction came the day after the announcement that Dr. Kissinger is to meet Mr. Vorster in Germany in a fortnight's time. In view of the fact that Rhodesia will be the main topic at the meeting, it may be assumed that Mr. Smith wanted to make a favorable impression on Western public opinion and also on African nationalist leaders, who greatly respect Mr. Todd. A very few years ago, Mr. Todd, in the special Rhodesian context, might have been valuable as a bridge-builder or catalyst. Now, at 68, he seems past it. It would be wrong for Mr. Smith to see Dr. Kissinger's aim merely as an attempt to persuade Mr. Vorster to increase pressure on Rhodesia to make con-

cessions to the African nationalists. The meeting in Germany means that America is now systematically putting its immense weight into preventing southern Africa from being consumed in a racial forest fire.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Dr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Vorster later this month will serve two purposes. It may help to defuse Gov. Reagan's sails, after he has made much headway in the U.S. primaries by his accusation that the United States has abandoned the legitimate interests of the whites in southern Africa. More importantly, it will enable Dr. Kissinger to define those interests more clearly and tell Mr. Vorster where the United States believes their limits lie.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

PITTSBURGH.—If the United States can procure a settlement that will permit American enterprises in China, with the favor of the Chinese, of course, it will be a great achievement. But, to seek that wealth by complicity in the land-grabbing schemes with other European powers is not permissible for this nation with our principles.

Fifty Years Ago

CLEVELAND.—Babe Ruth already has 19 home-runs this year but he is still human. Yesterday the mighty Bambino emulated the famous Casey of Mudville. He came to bat with the bases loaded and two out. George Uhle burned three past him and the mighty Babe had struck out, as the fans cheered. Final score: Indians 5, Yanks 2.



How U.S. Has Been 'Trojan-Horsed'

By Peter F. Drucker

CLAREMONT, Calif.—If socialism is defined, the way Marx did, as "ownership of the means of production by the worker," the United States has become a truly socialist country. The pension funds of the employees of the United States, and especially of U.S. business, own today more than enough to give them control: in excess of one-third of the capital of all large and medium-sized business—whether manufacturers, retailers, banks or insurance companies.

In most of the top 500 corporations, pension funds already own a majority of the stock, since pension funds concentrate their holdings in the largest and most actively traded companies. Within another 10 years, by 1986, employee pension funds will own a majority of all but truly "small" businesses, and may own as much as two-thirds of the big ones. Only farming, in which in this country the "worker"—that is, the family farmer—owns the means of production anyhow, has not shifted ownership to the "institutional investors"—that is, the pension funds.

More than 40 cents out of every dollar of pretax revenue of business goes to pension funds—either to those of the company's own employees or to the "institutional investors," the pension funds of other companies' employees. The government share is quite a bit less—not much more than 35 cents (though, of course, federal, state and city governments take another bite through the personal income tax). The shareholders other than pension funds, the people who we still call the "owners," get less than a quarter. And long before 1986, the pension-fund share in corporate revenues before taxes will have passed 50 per cent and will still be rising.

Beginnings

Pension-fund socialism started a little more than 25 years ago. The General Motors pension fund, established in October, 1950, was the first of the new "institutional investors" and set the pattern. Pension-fund investments began to build up rapidly in the early 1960s and have been growing fast ever since.

The United States has actually become under worker ownership a larger share of its productive resources than such stalwart Soviet satellites as Poland or Hungary have socialized. But U.S. pension-fund socialism has "socialized" the means of production without "nationalizing" them. Instead of the government, the agent of socialism is an autonomous non-profit "trustee," the employee's pension fund.

Almost no one has yet thought much about the consequences, yet they are starting. The distribution of wealth, for instance, has changed greatly. Pension-fund claims are not "property." They can neither be sold nor bought, can neither be mortgaged nor bequeathed. But they are clearly "wealth." Indeed, for the older family—the family with a breadwinner more than 50 years of age—the pension-fund claim is a more valuable asset than the automobile or even the single-family house. And the wealth represented by pension-fund claims is distributed much more equally than any other item of wealth. If pension-fund claims were counted as "personal wealth," which indeed they are, we would at once see that the employed middle class, rather than the "super-rich," "own America."

The most important consequences of the pension-fund socialism are still ahead. Managements have yet to think through how they need to relate to the new owners, the beneficiaries of the pension funds, and how they

could and should bring this new "ownership interest" into company structure and corporate policy. The pension funds equally will have to think through what rights and obligations they have acquired as the representatives of these new ownership interests. Union leaders will find increasingly that their own members are the "wicked capitalists." And the employees, above all, will increasingly find themselves related to the employer, both as "wage slaves" and as "owners," both with an interest in today's wage income, and an interest in the profits that finance tomorrow's pensions. But the most important fact about accomplished pension-fund socialism in the

United States is not new problems, new relationships and new opportunities. It is that a change of this magnitude has crept up on us without anyone seeing it or noticing it. Pension-fund socialism is a major "revolution" in economic and social structure, yet one that has been totally non-violent, totally voluntary, and almost totally unseen.

Peter F. Drucker, who teaches social science and management at the Claremont Graduate School, is author of the forthcoming *The Unseen Revolution: How Pension Fund Socialism Came to America*. This article, which appeared in *The New York Times*, is copyrighted by Mr. Drucker.

A Makework Nation?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The main highway between Boston and Providence has been torn up for months now. Although it is quite new, a six-lane limited-access road of high standard, it is being rebuilt under a federal highway safety program. Road ledges are being torn out of the median, entrance lanes shifted a few feet, shoulders widened.

The federal government has allotted \$51 million to Massachusetts for similar work on six other highways, none of them more than 7 years old. Last month Gov. Michael Dukakis decided not to spend the money. He said the projects were "busywork and makework," that, in the guise of safety, would cause needless neglect and disruption.

A political deluge immediately hit the governor. Contractors and construction unions claimed that the work would provide 4,000 jobs. (Others estimated half that many.) The Massachusetts House voted 219 to 1 to urge Dukakis to change his mind. The Boston Globe praised his "courage," said the money could be better spent—but concluded that the state could not afford to lose those jobs.

In due course the governor caved in and agreed to spend the \$51 million after all. This was his explanation:

"The interstate highway safety program has few if any benefits for the citizens of Massachusetts. The inconvenience and disruption to motorists and local communities are often severe. And the roads are no safer when the work is completed."

"However, I have concluded that the economic arguments to proceed with the program outweigh the dubious value of the projects themselves."

Tower of Babel

Lewis Carroll could not have put it better—or Karl Marx, in some overdrawn pictures of the contradictions of capitalism. Here is a state with serious public needs, and in order to provide jobs it has to spend millions on something it does not need. It would actually be less disruptive to spend the money building a giant tower of Babel on Beacon Hill, tearing it down, building it again.

Construction workers need jobs. Unemployment has been above the national average in this part of the country for years, and people should be angry. But what does it say about the system that they are put to work tearing up new roads while the society suffers from inadequate schools and housing and public services?

When Franklin Roosevelt provided desperately needed jobs 40 years ago on public works projects, conservatives mocked the

program as "leaf raking." And most of that work was really useful: Courthouses and libraries and bridges bearing WPA plaques still dot the country. Why do we accept, indeed demand, federal projects of such doubtful value today?

One reason is that federal money has become a part of our local expectations. Turning it down seems like waste; if Massachusetts does not take its share, the money will go to Pennsylvania. Even such a conservative voice as the *Chicago Tribune* complains if a community "wastes" federal money by refusing it.

Liberals' Fault

Second, federal funds are locked into categorical grants for purposes that are far too narrowly defined. This is largely the historical fault of liberals, who did not trust state and local governments to spend the money wisely and so arranged to have Washington tell them precisely how to spend it. Sure, the states will make mistakes. But it is absurd that they should not be allowed to decide for themselves how to spend construction money available for transportation.

Third, enormous vested interests are locked into existing programs, making it almost impossible to change priorities as realities would require. The highway program is an outstanding example. An even more costly one, and more worrying, is defense spending.

Nowadays we have a military-industrial-labor complex. Big unions join with big management in lobbying Congress for some new weapons system that will keep one of the aerospace companies in gravy for a few more years.

The grotesque case in point is the B-1 bomber, a dubious weapons system now estimated to cost \$90 billion if Congress finally authorizes it. Rockwell International, the would-be manufacturer, is putting on the pressure for it. So is the supposedly progressive United Automobile Workers Union—though studies have shown that such highly technical weapons projects create far fewer jobs than equivalent investment in civilian production.

At an AFL-CIO convention in Cincinnati recently, a delegate asked Sen. Frank Church what he would do about the B-1. Sensing a local interest—a nearby plant makes B-1 parts—Sen. Church avoided a straight answer. That little incident said a lot about this country's economic rigidities. Sooner or later a political leader will have to have the courage to say that entrenchment of the status quo and useless federal spending are not the way to create employment.

John Dornberg From Munich:

'Membership in rightist group is dwindling to the point of meaninglessness, that in left organizations is virtually stagnant.'

MUNICH.—Though they represent almost diametrically opposing political goals and philosophies, West Germany's Christian Democrats and France's Socialists seem to have much in common these days.

Both apparently view the future of West German democracy through greatly distorted glasses. For those who have listened to the pronouncements of either lately and have begun to worry where West Germany is really heading politically, this is to say that prospects are not quite as bleak as either Franz-Josef Strauss, for example, or François Mitterrand would have us believe.

True, as two events of the past week demonstrated, periodically terrorists do plant bombs and genuine spies do manage to penetrate Bonn government offices with disturbing and persistent regularity.

True, too, the hunt for "radicals" and "extremists" in public services continues unabated. It has resulted in such ludicrousness as the dismissal of a locomotive engineer for being a Communist and the disciplining of a civilian employee for whispering the "international" in a Defense Ministry hallway.

But sitting here in the rather tranquil eye of the storm, it is hard to accept either the widely propagated notion that West Germany is about to be subverted by a conspiracy of wild-eyed "anticommunists," leftists, or that it is conducting McCarthy-like witchhunts and a campaign of political repression which puts it in the same league with Chile, Iran or Spain.

Word Is Out

Be that as it may, however, the word is out in Europe—thanks to Mitterrand, Belgian television and the Scandinavian press—that the Germans are reverting to their old dictatorial ways.

As a result, for the past two weeks the West Germans themselves have been preoccupied to the point of evening-dining TV specials—with examining and mourning their tarnished image. Meanwhile, some prominent leaders of the opposition, Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU) have continued to fan the flames of national hysteria by hinting at anarchy under every burgher's bed, Marxist teachers in every classroom and conspirators in every government office.

At this juncture—hardly an auspicious one considering the election fever here—it might be appropriate to examine the facts. An entire booklet of them was presented last Thursday by Interior Minister Werner Maihofer in his annual report on security and radical activities in West Germany.

Membership in rightist groups, such as the once-and-future National Democratic party, is dwindling to the point of meaninglessness; that in left organizations is virtually stagnant.

"There is no concrete threat to our free, democratic, constitutional order from either the extreme right or left," Maihofer stressed.

121 per Group

In 1975, membership in "orthodox" left-wing organizations, such as the legal German Communist party (DKP) was 72,000. That of the more radical "new left" groups, of which there are 174, rose by 2,000 to 21,200—an average of 121 members per group. Total circulation of all radical left-wing publications declined by 10 per cent.

At the end of 1975, according to the report, 611 right-wing and 1,789 left-wing "radicals" were employed as public servants at either the federal, state or local level.

"Public service" in West Germany is a huge, byzantine-headed structure of 3.5 million employees including not only the standard run of bureaucrats, but school teachers, university faculty, judges, prosecutors, railway, postal and telephone workers, members of the police and armed services, garbage collectors, street sweepers and, under certain circumstances, grave diggers.

What the report thus implied was that only one in 15,000 civil servants can be regarded as a

potential threat to the national order.

Yes, predictably, the CDU assumed the governing "reining" the threat and "ling the pack" for extremist public service.

It was expressly to block path that the Christian Democrats' "lock doors" was enacted in it. Authorized political tests of civil servants' aptitudes for government. The criteria for enforcing it varied greatly between the state and the federal government.

In some instances guilt by class, suffice it to say. In other, membership in "wing groups" has served to qualify an adult applicant for the more interesting, at least "dialogue" and "unofficial" attitude.

Moreover, because of a kind of jobs are government especially involving, applied to be "dialogue" or "official" man, in effect, he has been working in "their" professions. This is the situation that has made it impossible to have a "dialogue" between the two major European parties.

But it is also a fact that 406,000 applicants arrived in mid-1975, a grand total of 428 have actually been seen on grounds of "moral loyalty."

Whether this justifies the antiterrorism in West Germany, formation of Mitterrand's "militarized" Defense and Professional Rights, an "indignant" West German response to all that shouting, seems questionable.

In the wake of all the rage and indignation, at least two really salient developments have been overlooked.

One is that the once had climate of tolerance in this country has indeed worsened. Other, as former President Richard Nixon put it two years ago, is that in this climate individuals are gradually losing courage to stand by their moral convictions (and the silence and conformity).

The causes are partly the position CDU-CSU score a page, partly "national and territorial," and partly "historical." The screening of "radicals" with it the ad hoc and selective laws passed to deal with terrorists, reflect a "typical" German penchant for law and order, an almost compulsion to codify all aspects of social behavior and to tuck it away in a book.

Moreover, West Germany's bryonic democracy has been turned on a phobia of his repeating itself, of the republic going the way of first, Weimar, which lacked legal instruments to defend it against extremism.

While understandable, dangers remain those inherent in using a sledge hammer to a fly. Or, as Heidegger puts it:

"Our social fabric is becoming increasingly synonymous with Constitution itself. We talk in its terms of the state, the terms of democracy."

"Barring enemies of the state from public office," he warns "is certainly a legitimate way protecting the Constitution, the measures taken are constitutional."

Perhaps the real dilemma is not the frightening prospect of a Mitterrand or a Strauss but that the vital and complex issues cannot be discussed meaningfully in the heat of a free election campaign.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

By Hebe Dorsey

business picked up for Bouteville, a young woman who runs an art-house boutique, twisted an old-fashioned section at 12 Rue Montigny. It is an old-fashioned which still has its old sign door, "Berthe Rimbourg," wasn't changed," said Bouteville. It sounded so good that she had a printed wallpaper on it, "and that was a mistake all these flowers in it time, I'll know better." Bouteville is a born optimist. An accident led to the "Three years ago I was in a car accident. I started insurance. So I had to buy the boutique back."

"So lucky," she added, "be-

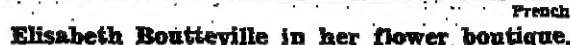
YORK, June 7 (UPI).—
is how critics for the
New York Times rate new stage
productions:

framer Stumblin," by Stitt, "offers some sobering thoughts on the relationship of men and women whose lives devoted to God, as in *My God Cousin*. "It is a light, well-told under the name of *Ausden Pendleton*." The joys played a maverick whose precarious personal financial balance is upset by the arrival of an impetuous man, Donahue. She is murdered, the priest is accused. The love between his cell, the man and memory. Most of seen through the eyes of a nursekeeper, Elson Shelton. It is a lack of symbolism, a lack of characters and figures. But despite its lack of play has a strong emotional impact. In this his first novel, Stitt has the restraint and earnestness of an experienced writer." Gussow says.

Woman, by Thomas S. about the impact of the man's army and of Gen. Sherman on himself on the women of the South. The novel is a masterpiece of Georgia. James finds the narrative times diffuse, but the character of Sherman is steel in blood. The tone and the story amply confirm Balbe as a fine playwright." It has very tautly staged." by McKis, while John Lee setting "nicely evokes the times of antebellum Georgia." A most graciously gifted writer, Stitt has a touching quality as Sherman and in Walker as the Southern woman who loves him. "Balbe has great talent."

A Correction

exhibition of paintings by
and Morandi reviewed by
Schloss (JHT, June 5-6)
ing place at the Galleria
Corri in Bologna, not in
The International Herald
e regrets the error.



cause I like what I'm doing. Besides, it's such a cheerful business. Most people come in just happy—pretense—mostly wedding."

Her first job, after buying the store, was learning the trade.

"The secret," she said, "is in the way you select the flowers. A good man, Monsieur Lecoq, who knew all about it. I worked with him a week. After that, I was on my own—and in a jam. People came in, asking for flowers dyed to match. Thank God, it works out."

Miss Bouterville said that the reason her flowers, especially her roses, look more real than real is because she dyes them at least three times. "Otherwise, the way you can tell that ombre look inside the flower."

Most of her flowers are white at the start. She buys the petals in Germany and Italy. Then they are put together in Paris by her artisans.

"But very often, the flowers we get are ugly and without chic. I have to give them a good shape, wrap them up in tissue, and the right color. Usually, it's the color that makes all the difference."

She works in the windowless basement, in a primitive little sink. No wonder she feels that the most difficult part of her job is the smell. "The best days are made with alcohol," she added, "and ether is even better but I'd be afraid to blow up the place."

The daughter of Jeanne Monvill who does excellent hats, Miss Bouteville projects a young woman who does not exist of centuries past. Her flower assortment has none of that sad and dusty feeling one often finds in similar shops. On simple trestle tables, she has baskets of jaunty carnations, trim and tidy daisies, graceful lilies, delicate sweetpeas, and an incredible variety of roses, ranging from full-blown cabbage roses to tiny rusbuds.

There is a winter and a summer, even in the hand of artificial flowers. Winter flowers are richer, husker and made of velvet, silk or feathers, summer flowers of chiffon or organdy. Miss Bouteville is now working on next winter's flowers, made of ostrich feathers "and a good substitute," she said, "for women who don't drive trucks or a horse."

There are roses too, and hers are exceptional both for quality and color.

Talking a blue streak and working as fast as she talks, Miss Boutherville can make you a corsage in a matter of seconds. She picks a carnation, "No, let's have two, one looks miserable," pushes them together into a fat, plump shape, then grabs green sticking foil, wraps it around the stem

and fastens it to a visitor's lapel way up, almost next to the cheek, which the lady says she dislikes. "Women always make the mistake of pinning the flower too low. A corsage should sit as a lift and give color to one's face." A lot of her business is in wedding dresses, which range from classic, plain and white floor-length no-bandeaux to colorful crowns and streamers, right out of Balkan folklore. But she is also good at dreaming up the unexpected, such as strapless dresses with long, flowing, ruffled dresses—suspenders, belts (good on jeans but only for the very thin), and even ties for capadillies.

Besides Lagerfeld, who gave her the right fashion push, her big-

best cheer's 15th Lapland," who buys flowers by the hundreds for his boutiques.

MUSIC IN ENGL

Auden and 'P

By Henry

ALDERSBURGH, England, June 7 (AP)—Benjamin Britten and W.H. Auden called their new musical "Bryan" an opera when it was produced for the first and (until Friday's music performance here by the Music Theater Company) last time at Columbia University in 1941.

It is in fact, closer to the kind of Broadway musical Auden and Britten must have been hearing in New York at that time, and, engagingly so, although there are also echoes here and there of Victor Herbert and Gilbert and Sullivan as well as of the more acerbic idiom of Brecht and Weill.

The title, too, is misleading, initially at least, for America's Brooding-as-a-Jumberman is present only as a disembodied Jehovah-like voice (here that of Paul Maxwell, a Canadian from Winnipeg) in a few cautious and appropriately amplified encouragement and counsel with amiable amiability to the loggers and farmers who tamed the North American continent and who are the substantial subject of a work more pagan than drama. A narrator tells the

As Auden put it, Bunyan is

By Henry Pleasants

ALDERSBURGH, England, June 7 (IET).—Benjamin Britten and W.H. Auden called their "Paul Bunyan" an operetta when it was produced for the first and (until Friday's night's performance here by the Music Theater Company) last time at Columbia University in 1941.

It is, in fact, closer to the kind of Broadway musical Arden and Britten must have been hearing in New York at that time, and engagingly so, although there are also echoes here and there of Victor Herbert and Gilbert and Sullivan as well as of the more acerbic idiom of Brecht and Weill.

The title, too, is misleading. Initially at least, for America's Brokeback Mountain lumberman is present only as a disembodied Jehovah-like voice (here that of Paul Maxwell, a Canadian from Winnipeg) offering sentiments and appropriately amplified comments on the action, with some withering commentary on the loggers and farmers who tamed the North American continent and who are the substantial subject of a work more poignant than drama. A narrator tells us that the first two folkish ballads, less effectively and less idiomatically sung here by Russell Smythe than by a real country singer, George Hamilton 4th, to his own guitar accompaniment in a BBC-3 radio performance last February.

"a projection of the collective state of mind of a people whose values were primarily the physical material of nature." The creation of modern America obviously impressed Auden as a human accomplishment of Bunyanesque dimensions. The Bicentennial has provided an obviously suitable occasion for the revival of a youthful undertaking ill received by New Yorkers when it was new.

It may be doubted that it had at Columbia, a production and performance as worthy of its vision and better moments as it enjoys here in an auspicious and imaginative staging by Colman Graham and in the sympathetic and authoritative musical direction of Stuart Bedford. There are no stars, but a numerous and mostly young company handle the spoken dialogue (including acceptable American accents) and the songs and set pieces expertly (although too many of Auden's were too close to Shakespearean idiom to achieve something close to Broadway standards in the several extended production numbers).

The success of the enterprise was documented at the Friday premiere by the spontaneous applause that greeted the set pieces and by a cordial ovation at the close. The production has been designed for touring throughout Britain. With a bit of trimming, it might even find a welcome in London's West End.

French Doctors Debunk the 'Crise de Foie'

Beaumont, says that the majority of his medical students, who are near the end of their studies, believe not only in the *crise de foie* but that fright can cause jaundice. And Dr. Benhamou did not seem convinced that he had been able to persuade them

Another explanation of the return of the bile ducts back to the second half of the 19th century, is minor hepatic insufficiency. According to this pathology, the liver is unable to make enough bile, the visible result being that the bile flows from the liver, through the bile duct, into the intestine.

Dr. François Darnus, of Hôpital Beaujon, writing in a French medical journal, noted that when hepatologists debated the existence of minor hepatic insufficiency in Geneva in 1959, the consensus was negative. There is no measurable insufficiency of bile production until 50 to 80 per cent of liver tissue has been suppressed, and by this time it is hardly a minor ailment.

Certain Value

Although the myth of the *crise de foi* may have a certain value from a nationalistic standpoint ("the English have their stomachs, the Americans, their hearts, and the French their livers") and a democratic one ("class disappears in France at the level of the *crise de foi*"), "the perpetuation of the myth is perhaps not as harmless as it seems," said Dr. Dhumeaux.

Besides being intellectually dishonest, it is an easy diagnosis for the doctor, which satisfies the French patient, and may prevent the doctor from finding out what is really wrong. In addition, there is the abuse of drugs "for the liver," none of

which have any proven value for the *crise de foie*. There are approximately 300 such drugs in France, and they accounted for 4.8 per cent of total drug consumption in 1970. Although most of them are reasonably harmless, the hepatologist notes that there are dangers, particularly the liver extracts, which can cause allergic sensitization. They also cited the case of a woman who caught viral hepatitis from a needle used to administer liver extracts for *crise de foie*.

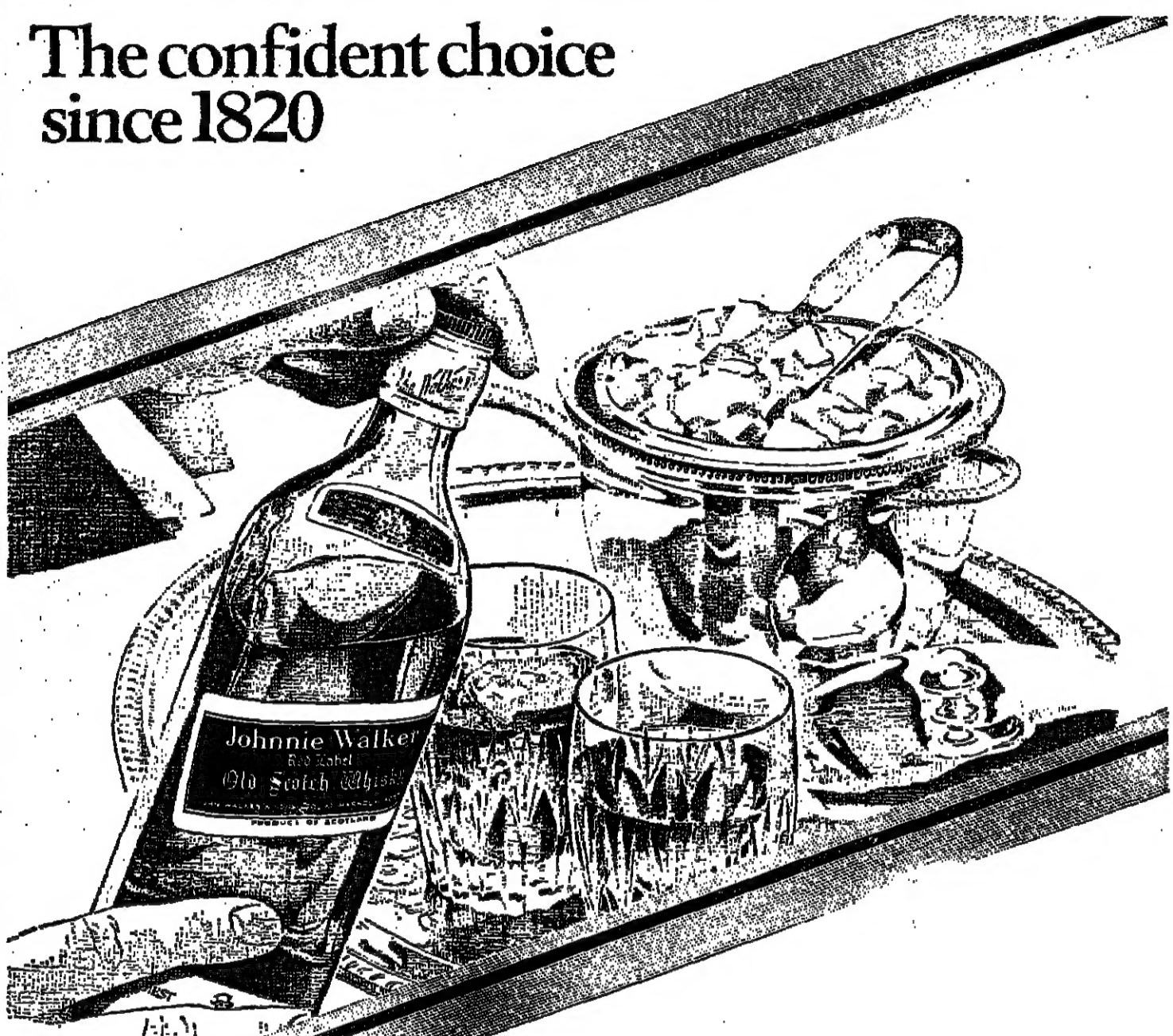
While tranquilizers seem to be the most effective medication for the *crise de joie*, Dr. Benhamou feels that the best treatment is for the doctor to explain that the discomfort may be real but it cannot be attributed to anything measurably wrong and that no medications will really help. Patients should learn to live with their discomfort, says Dr. Benhamou, adding that "an adult ought to be able to accept his intestine, just as he accepts his face."

"This is what I do when I'm feeling good; when I'm tired I write a prescription," added Dr. Benhamou.

It is of course possible that advances in medical technique will one day demonstrate that there is a real, measurable pathology in all of those unexplained cases of *crise de joie*. Dr. Darolz pointed out in his article that recent progress in enzymology of the liver "may provide a new basis for those who wish to conserve the notion of hepatic insufficiency or for those who wish to find whether or not this popular myth doesn't rest on a valid, if as yet unknown, basis."

Prof. Pierre Berthelot, of *École Polytechnique*, Creteil, pointed out, for example, that a few years ago intolerance to milk was considered psychosomatic until the recent discovery that some individuals lack an enzyme necessary to digest milk.

But while Dr. Benhamou, who describes the liver as an organ "destined for the digestion of proteins," agreed that some diet is a measurable, organic mechanism may be found to explain the symptoms of *crise de foie* "it's quite improbable that it will have anything to do with the liver."



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Decision Surprises Aides

Ford Imposes Quotas In Some Steel Imports

MIDLETON, Ohio, June 7 (AP)—President Ford announced he has approved import quotas for stainless steel, a decision that surprised aides.

The quotas will mean jobs for Americans. They could mean a few pennies in price for stainless steel. Stainless steel is used in many of the appliances and other hardware items in the kitchen.

Ford announced his approval of the quotas in Middle-town, where the major industry is steel. The President's signature yesterday on the quotas will mean more jobs in the steel industry.

The quotas are the result of a failure in negotiations at getting agreement from nations to limit their exports to this country.

The administration announced it would try to get a marketing agreement with the European Common Market and Sweden to limit exports, which domestic steel makers claimed were unfairly competing with domestic stainless steel.

Ford's announcement caught trade officials in Washington by surprise, and they were not prepared to give any additional details about the quotas.

A spokesman for the office of special trade representative Frederick Dent said there might be an announcement later in the week. Mr. Dent has been in charge of the negotiations for an export agreement.

The President originally rejected, at least temporarily, a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission that he impose quotas. He favored voluntary agreements instead, if they could be reached.

It was understood that negotiations with the Common Market were unsuccessful, but that the Japanese apparently were close to agreeing.

The quotas would have the result of reducing imports of stainless steel by about 10 per cent, it was learned. While there probably will be some impact on domestic prices, it is expected to be relatively small.

Dent in Japan

TOKYO, June 7 (AP)—U.S. special trade representative Frederick Dent flew into Tokyo today for what the Japanese government called the "final round" of talks on Washington's bid to curtail shipments of foreign specialty steel to the United States.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that the "final" and fourth round would begin Wednesday. Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry, Yuzuro Komatsu said it is not known whether an agreement will be reached on curbing Japanese shipyard specialty and tool steel to the United States.

Plan to Save and Made 10 Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

...the planned total of \$100 billion is not exceeded, he said.

...speech in Bournemouth, England, Mr. Callaghan said the same line, warning labor planners that some costly programs will have to wait while the government and a "short postponement" slightly controversial bill to raise the shipbuilding and other industries.

Conservatives were so disappointed to the bill that there is a "short postponement" slightly controversial bill to raise the shipbuilding and other industries.

Conservatives were so disappointed to the bill that there is a "short postponement" slightly controversial bill to raise the shipbuilding and other industries.

French Move Ahead With Francisation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT)—There is a new word in France—Francisation. It means Francification of industry.

It has been developing in computer, with Honeywell Inc. of Minneapolis now a minority partner in the French computer industry. Westinghouse is now in a similar position in nuclear energy. And International Telephone and Telegraph Co. has been persuaded to sell one of its two main telecommunications subsidiaries here.

The process has been under way for some time. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, building on a policy shaped initially by Gaullist days, has successively brought high-technology industries in France under majority French ownership.

While enlarging their lexicon, the French, mainly by buying American interests, have been expanding control of companies in such fields as telecommunications, nuclear energy and computers in the name of the Gaullist dream of economic independence.

It is a policy that is less strictly radical than the late President Charles de Gaulle's costly moves to reverse what was then called the technological gap.

Expensive Policy

To try to break what he called American domination, General de Gaulle carved out for France a presence in the nuclear energy, computer and aerospace sectors. It was an expensive policy because France frequently had to start from scratch in developing the technology.

President Giscard d'Estaing's policy, while maintaining some of the elements of Gaullist nationalism, blunted the chauvinistic edges with the avowed recognition of the need for partnership and cooperation with Americans.

"It is a pragmatic policy," says Claude Kornblum, a principal strategist in the Ministry of Industry. "We realize that the United States has more than half the world market in high-technology products. So if France is to count, it must work with the United States. But we must be equal partners; we don't want to be in the position of Latin America with United Fruit."

Talks With U.S. Firms

To demonstrate the extent to which they are seeking American technological cooperation, the French have begun negotiations with Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. on joint passenger liner programs in the 1980s.

Within the next few months, President Giscard d'Estaing is expected to decide which of the two joint ventures—Boeing's in collaboration with the state-owned Aérospatiale Company or McDonnell Douglas's, with the Dassault-Breguet Company, which makes Mirage fighters—the government will help finance.

The Dassault company is working on a stretched version of its Mercure airliner, using some Douglas technology. It would be built in France, while Douglas would handle international sales efforts.

Backers argue that official support of the joint venture with Douglas would provide a major aid for French aviation and reduce the dominance of Boeing in world markets.

In evaluating the new French industrial policies, American diplomats and corporate officials say they do not like aspects that smack of nationalism. But American companies, on the whole, do not seem too unhappy with the developments.

One reason is that, while pressure has been put on American companies to cede share interests, the companies are fully compensated. And some, like Westinghouse, according to industry sources, needed the money.

Westinghouse has taken large losses in Europe trying to break into the market for elevators in apartment and office buildings, the sources pointed out. And so, they added, it was not unfavorably disposed, when the French exerted pressure, to negotiate the sale of a large block of stock in Framatome, the company that holds most of the technology for building nuclear power stations.

In reducing its stock ownership of Framatome from 45 to 25 per cent, Westinghouse got some \$25 million. The stock was sold to the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Honeywell received \$60 million for the sale of 10 per cent of its stock in Honeywell Bull. This paved the way for a complex transaction in which Honeywell Bull is to merge with Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique, a concern founded during the De Gaulle period to provide a purely French capability in computers.

Honeywell retains a 47-per-cent



Construction equipment worth over \$6.5 million being loaded in Camden, N.J., for Saudi road system and bridges. International Harvester made machines.

Despite Problems in \$142-Billion Project

Saudi Development Program Progresses

RIYADH, June 7 (AP)—Growth pains are evident in Saudi Arabia's huge development program. Some projects are being delayed by supply bottlenecks. Inflation is running at about 30 per cent annually, and real estate prices have soared roughly 500 per cent in the past two years. Manpower is in short supply, and Saudi ports are badly congested.

Nonetheless, "We will be able to spend everything that we have allocated" under a development program that will pour \$142 billion into Saudi projects by the end of the decade, says Farouk Akhtar, general director of the

royal commission that was set up to handle key elements in the Saudi program.

This is good news for U.S. concerns, among others. U.S. sales to oil-rich Saudi Arabia totaled \$1.5 billion in 1975, up steeply from \$841 million in 1974. Another increase of roughly 50 per cent is anticipated for 1976. U.S.-based companies won some \$7 billion of construction contracts during 1975 alone.

Some wealthy Middle Eastern countries are finding it difficult to raise all the cash they require for big development plans, but that is not so in Saudi Arabia.

Money keeps pouring into the country. Its monetary reserves totaled about \$24.6 billion at the end of March, up nearly \$1.7 billion just since the start of 1976.

From one end of the Saudi kingdom to the other, construction is under way. At Dammam, ships unload at new docks. Workers swarm on the site of a new \$2-billion airport complex being built at Riyadh. In Abha, in the green mountains of the southwest, new roads snake through old passes.

Clearly, observers say, the Saudis show a preference for U.S.-made products and U.S. know-how. The U.S. Corps of Engineers alone is managing Saudi projects valued at more than \$16 billion over the next five years.

Clouding the outlook for U.S. businessmen, however, is the fact that many Saudis believe that some of their current inflation is due to price padding by U.S. and other foreign contractors.

"Some companies seem to think we will pay any price to get the job done," complains one Saudi official. "We're supposed to be rich, and well able to afford it. Well, there's going to be a backlash, and there might be some shake-out of the gougers."

GM Plans Hits Snags

DETROIT, June 7 (AP)—General Motors Corp. said today its previously announced joint venture with individuals in Saudi Arabia to build a truck assembly plant in that country has run into problems.

A GM spokesman said the plans to build the plant, with an annual capacity of 5,000 units, near the city of Jidda have run into "snags," but he said he could not comment on what the specific problems are. He said the "feasibility" of building the plant has been turned over to the Saudi government for review.

Plans have already undergone some delays. Originally, GM said the plant was slated to begin production late this year, but work has not begun on the facility, the GM spokesman said. The most recent target date for completion has been moved back until sometime in 1977, he said.

Japanese Bankruptcies

TOKYO, June 7 (Reuters).—The number of bankruptcies in Japan in May totaled 1,219 cases, compared with 1,205 in April and 966 in May, 1975, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Company reported. The company said this was a record number of bankruptcies for May, exceeding the previous high of 1,027 in May, 1968.

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Loan Rate Rise Hits Stock Prices

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, continuing their recent slide on higher interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.81 points to 958.29, and about 1,015 issues showed losses, compared with about 415 showing gains.

Volume totaled 14.51 million shares, compared with 15.96 million yesterday.

A 1/4-point prime rate increase to 7 1/4 per cent touched off Friday by Citibank continued to spread. The rate also went up by 1/4 point the previous week.

Brokers said many investors fear that, as interest rates go up, stock prices will go down.

However, some of the banking issues rose better than a point, including Citicorp up 1 1/8 to 94 5/8, and J.P. Morgan 1 1/4 to 69 1/2.

Anderson Clayton moved up 1 to 39 1/4. It raised the quarterly dividend.

Steels were narrowly mixed.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.84 to 101.36.

Soybeans, soybean meal, corn and oats futures advanced to allowable limits on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The demand for soybeans as well as meal strongly influenced higher prices in the other commodities. Soybean prices rose 20 cents a bushel, meal \$10 a ton, corn 10 cents a bushel and oats 6 cents. Wheat futures closed 9 1/2 higher and oil was up nearly 75 points, or 3 1/2 cent a pound.

Big Companies Run for Cover As Pound's Fall Hits Profits

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—Multinational companies based in the United States, faced by the decline in the value of the British pound, have been seeking every means available to minimize their vulnerability to its plunge, according to foreign-exchange dealers in New York.

Despite these protective measures, which were under way long before the pound's precipitous fall from \$2.02 in early March to \$1.76 today, American corporations with British subsidiaries still face substantial losses as a result of sterling's deterioration.

The reason is that the British subsidiaries earn their profits in sterling. When this money is sent to the United States and converted into dollars to be included in the financial statement of the American parent company, the net income that is reported will be substantially reduced by the depreciating value of the pound.

"My impression is that any American company with any sterling exposure in Britain hedged as it became clear that sterling was coming down," said one New York foreign exchange expert. By hedging, he was referring to the strategy of protecting against currency fluctuations.

Vulnerable companies have a variety of ways to cut losses from sterling. The most widely used way is to participate in what is called the forward market. In this market, American parent companies (along with many others) sell sterling for delivery in the future—usually 90 days.

If sterling falls below the forward price (currently \$1.89) over the three-month period, the corporation still has a contract to convert its pounds into dollars at the agreed-upon price. Thus, companies can determine their exchange rates at any given time and protect against a further decline in the pound.

For example, Xerox Corp., which has a large interest in East Xerox Ltd., has been active in the forward market to protect the value of earnings in Britain, according to Stanton Wells, the assistant treasurer of Xerox.

If companies want to, they can also sell pounds in the forward market as a speculation, but companies and foreign exchange dealers agree that this is not happening to a stable extent.

Another way of mitigating the sterling problem is for the British subsidiary to convert its pounds into dollars or other hard currencies, such as the West German mark or Swiss franc, as quickly as possible. Although Britain has strict foreign-exchange rules, companies have found some elasticity.

Rapid Payments

Imports, which are often payable in dollars, are accounted for as quickly as possible. Dividends to the parent company are paid rapidly, even if it means borrowing. Similarly, the companies avoid converting payments made in foreign currencies into sterling for as long as possible.

Pan American World Airways, which collects pounds in Britain, now sends them to New York every day. "We're getting rid of our excess sterling as quickly as we can," a spokesman said. "We're only keeping what we need to do business." Furthermore, British subsidiaries try to maximize borrowings that are repayable in pounds. With Britain's double-digit inflation rate, combined with the depreciation of the pound, being a debtor can even become profitable.

Because protective measures were begun years ago, when many corporations realized that the sum was going to set on the British pound as a strong currency, the recent events have not sent them scurrying to their exchange brokers.

"Almost any company at this stage of the game would not have sterling balances," said another foreign-exchange executive. Like his colleagues, he declined to be identified.

This dealer, and most others, say that a market still exists in New York for sellers of pounds—although only in small amounts. The dealers believe that pound sellers these days are largely foreign countries and banks outside of Europe.

U.S. Firms Plan To Boost Outlays 7.3% This Year

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters).—U.S. businesses plan to increase spending on new plant and equipment by 7.3 per cent to \$121 billion this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

However, if the current inflation rate for capital goods prices is maintained over the year, the actual rise in spending will be only 0.8 per cent, the department noted.

The department said that actual outlays in the first quarter of this year rose 2.6 per cent over the previous quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$11.7 billion.

The latest 1976 projection is based on a survey conducted by the Commerce Department in late April and May. The estimate of 7.3 per cent represents an upward revision from the 6.5 per cent estimated in March.

For all of 1976 capital spending increased only 0.3 per cent to \$112.8 billion. Because of price increases this represented an actual decline in the real value of capital spending.

For the full year, manufacturing industries anticipate an increase of 9.5 per cent to \$55.2 billion, with most of the increase occurring among non-durable goods manufacturers. This would compare with a 4.2-per-cent rise in 1975.

Non-manufacturing industries expect to increase capital spending by 5.7 per cent to \$66.5 billion. This compares with a decline of 2.4 per cent in 1975.

Profit Increases in Year at 2 Japanese Firms

TOKYO, June 7 (AP)—Profit almost doubled at Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. in the year ended March. The company reported today, earnings totaled 12.1 billion (198.5 million), up from 6.5 billion the previous year. Earnings rose to 302.9 billion yen from 274.2 billion yen.

But set an unchanged dividend of 8 yen.

Another report today, Sharp Corp. reported a profit in the year ended March of 2.7 billion, up slightly from 2.6 billion the previous year. Earnings totaled 190.2 billion yen, up from 182.5 billion yen. Sharp cut the dividend to 7.5 from 8.25 yen.

French gold and currency reserves declined 174 million francs to 82,214 million francs. Finance Ministry announced a decline compares with a surge of 863 million francs in April.

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1. *Phragmites* spp. (Poaceae)

CROSSWORD Edited by Will Weng

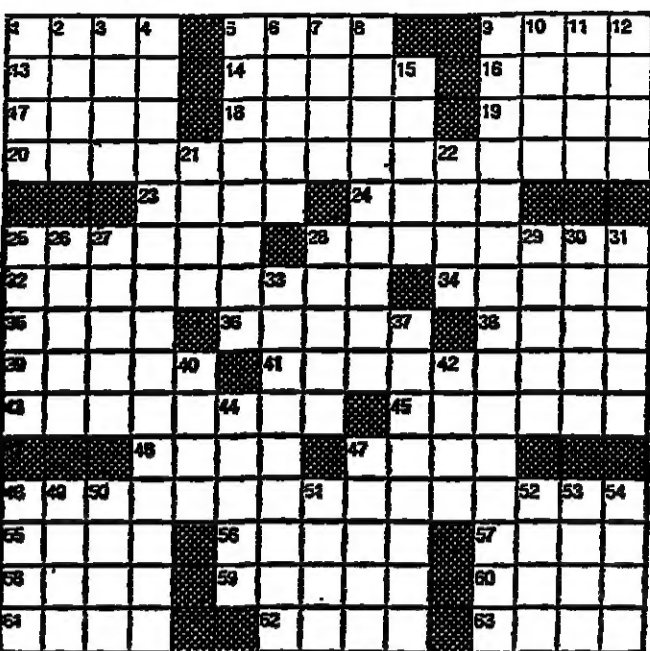
ACROSS

- 1 Jobs for musicians
8 Steep slope, in Hawaii
9 Spat
12 Smell
14 Care for
16 Nathan
17 Poker holding
18 Military search, for short
19 Muscat's land
20 Have second thoughts
23 Kind of spin
24 Uses a certain machine
25 Goads
28 Pistols and swords, e.g.
32 Like Mr. Skelton
34 Upstage
35 Answer to "Understand?"
36 Suffixes for threads
38 "The king can wrong"

- 42 Mythical island
43 Tax deductions
46 Sulk
47 African weight
48 Joins the political ring
55 Hawaiian island
56 Yiddish deli offering
57 Grace or sour
58 Final word
59 Footpath, in Paris
60 Lacking brightness
61 Aeris
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5 Supporter
6 "Let's make"
7 Places
8 Old
9 Source of a salad dressing



WEATHER

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ALBUQUERQUE	64	Variable	MADRID	77	Clear
AMSTERDAM	54	Clear	MILAN	77	Clear
ANKARA	54	Clear	MONTREAL	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	54	Clear	MOSCOW	77	Cloudy
BEIJING	54	Variable	MUNICH	77	Clear
BELGRADE	54	Clear	NEW YORK	77	Clear
BELIN	54	Clear	NICE	77	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	54	Clear	OSLO	77	Clear
BUDAPEST	54	Clear	PARIS	77	Clear
BUDAPEST	54	Clear	PRAGUE	77	Clear
CASABLANCA	54	Clear	ROME	77	Variable
COPENHAGEN	54	Clear	SOVIET	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	54	Clear	STOCKHOLM	77	Clear
DUBLIN	54	Clear	TEHRAN	77	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	54	Clear	TEL AVIV	77	Clear
FLORENCE	54	Clear	TUNIS	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	54	Clear	VIENNA	77	Clear
GENOVA	54	Clear	WARSAW	77	Clear
HELSINKI	54	Clear	WASHINGTON	77	Sunny
HOUSTON	54	Clear	ZURICH	77	Clear
LAS PALMAS	54	Clear			
LONDON	54	Clear			
LOS ANGELES	54	Clear			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 7, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (b)—biweekly; (i)—irregular.

(v) Alexander Fund, \$7.22
(v) Am. Export Inv. Fd., \$11.90
(v) Austral. Select Fd., \$2.44

BANK JULIUS BARE & Co. Ltd.

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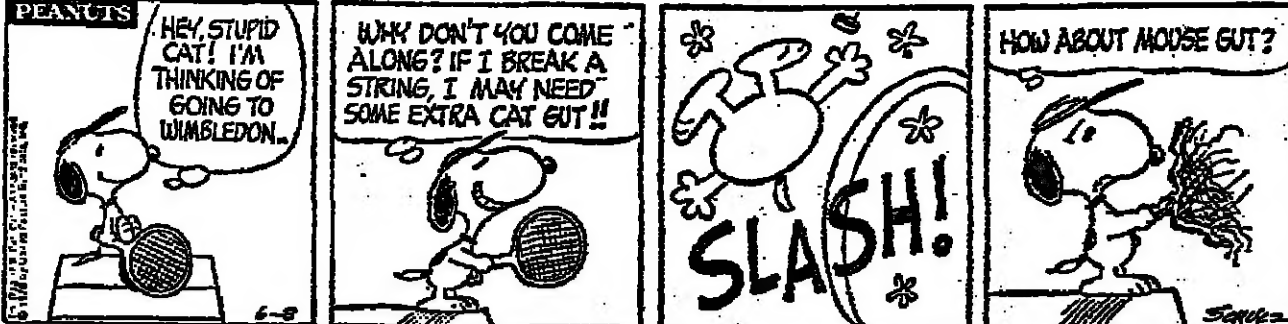
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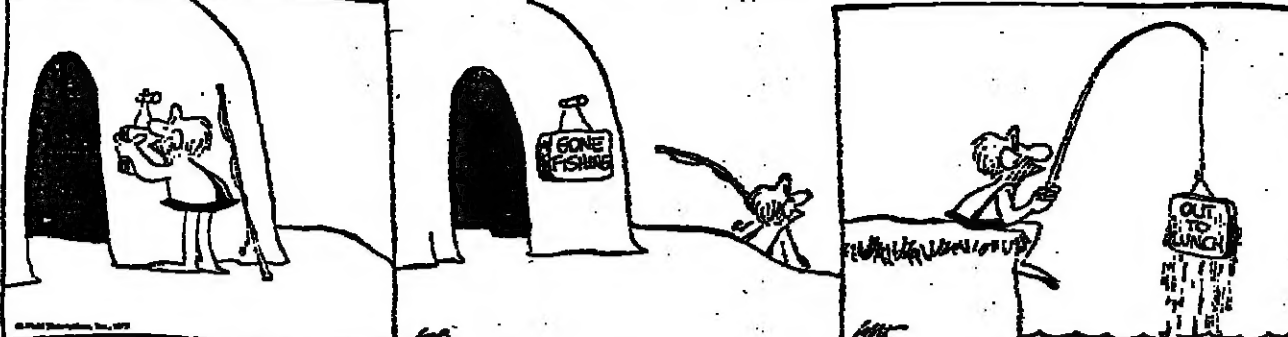
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B.C.



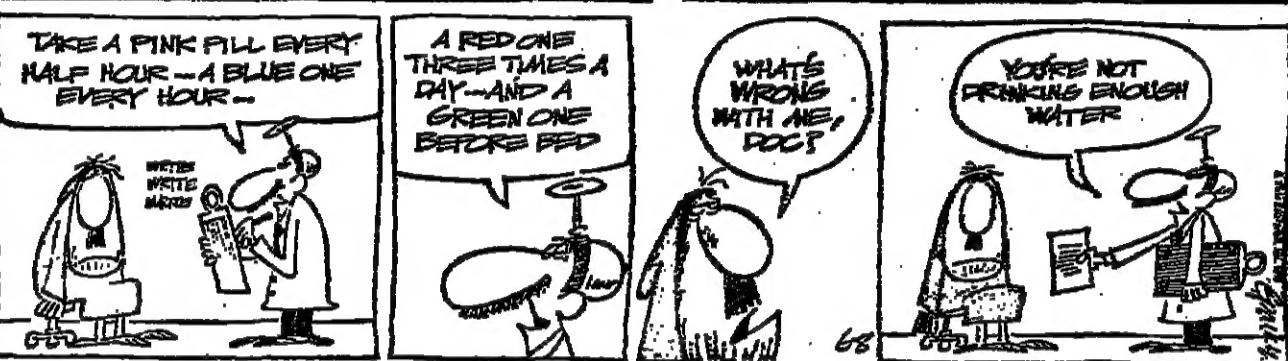
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BOOKS

THE POVERTY OF POWER

Energy and the Economic Crisis

By Barry Commoner. Knopf. 314 pp. \$16.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FOLLOW closely now, Barry Commoner's latest book, "The Poverty of Power: Energy and the Economic Crisis," begins with a marvelous lucid and dramatic explanation of the second law of thermodynamics—that elusive principle of nature that holds, in Commoner's words, "that the spontaneous processes that are the actual events of the real world always lead to states that are less ordered, more probable, and represent less information than the states in which they began." (Or, to put the second law more aphoristically, "the entropy of the universe is constantly increasing.") In a startling transition, Commoner ends his book with a plea for the United States' transition to a socialist form of government, as he puts it, "a production system that is consciously intended to serve social needs and that judges the value of its products by their use, and an economic system that is committed to these purposes."

How does Commoner get from thermodynamics to socialism? And why is a biologist and environmentalist playing in the fields of political theory? The crux of this transition may be seen in his fascinating chapter on oil. He has just finished explaining why most of the uses to which petroleum is put in the United States are highly inefficient when measured in terms of the second law of thermodynamics (that is, when the task to be accomplished is weighed against "the available work consumed when oil is burned").

Since oil is irreplaceable, American inefficient use of it naturally raises the question of how much recoverable oil is actually left in its domestic underground supply, which in turn leads Commoner into the only lucid explanation of the 1973 oil crisis I have ever come across. (It turns out from his study of the public record, whose availability he compares to that of Poe's "Purloined Letter," that the United States has actually enough recoverable oil to last 50 to 60 years, or time enough to implement an orderly transition to dependence on a renewable and thermodynamically efficient source of energy, namely, the sun. It's just that American oil companies have chosen not to drill the oil needed to be self-sufficient, because the profitability of doing so has reached a point of diminishing returns.) Then, quite suddenly, Commoner's tone shifts from rationality to muted outrage, as he

begins inveighing against companies for putting ahead of social needs. A goes in the larger scheme of "second-law efficiency" has not made rational use of available energy sources. In advanced economies, in employment, and in sources of capital, an industrial system, least in a representative form of it that Commoner insists on calling "product socialism." Why do I find this reasoning vaguely familiar? It may be that like many, indeed like Commoner, I find the prospect of a superimposed from above what nervous-making, or at least like to walk, how certain Western nations make out with the prospect of being seen remaining free of Sovietization.

But nervousness over change is not so much a fear as the sense that we have thrown us a curveball, we are set up for an end to the laws of nature—of Commoner's opening on the laws of thermodynamics and the coolness and calm which he describes next—and then suddenly, thrown a political pitch, it violates Commoner's form, for after his stinging there are a chapters whose organization haphazard, as if the author lost his way and was for some new plan to set I feel reluctant to argue Commoner should have satisfied with describing laws and letting the political pitch out as it may, it might amount to a violent revolution, which presumably come about in his manner is right in his and there is no one around to warn us of a stability of revolution.

Also, one might regard Commoner has confined to natural laws—by looking the facts and then as a rational human being, I wish he had stuck to thermodynamics and their sequences and let the theorists draw their own conclusions. Or if he had, some sort of revolution change, couldn't he have urged us all to go and purchase solar energy? That's the way social come about from the actions of individuals, in political plans of themselves.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

The bidding, as shown in the diagram began with diamonds being bid from the North side, following a version of the Precision system. Two no-trump simply showed a powerful hand, and three clubs was ambiguous, showing either a hand with one minor suit or a hand with both majors. South did not choose to find out and launched into Blackwood.

NORTH
♦ KJ10
♥ 862
♦ K3
♠ A7965
WEST (D) EAST
♦ Q98765 ♦ 432
♥ KJ4 ♥ Q109853
♦ J7 ♦ 86
♠ 103 ♠ Q87

SOUTH
♦ A7
♥ A7
♦ Q109542
♠ K42
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West: North ♦ 1, South ♦ 1, Pass 1, Pass 2, Pass 3, Pass 4, Pass 5, Pass 6, Pass 7, Pass 8, Pass 9, Pass 10, Pass 11, Pass 12, Pass 13, Pass 14, Pass 15, Pass 16, Pass 17, Pass 18, Pass 19, Pass 20, Pass 21, Pass 22, Pass 23, Pass 24, Pass 25, Pass 26, Pass 27, Pass 28, Pass 29, Pass 30, Pass 31, Pass 32, Pass 33, Pass 34, Pass 35, Pass 36, Pass 37, Pass 38, Pass 39, Pass 40, Pass 41, Pass 42, Pass 43, Pass 44, Pass 45, Pass 46, Pass 47, Pass 48, Pass 49, Pass 50, Pass 51, Pass 52, Pass 53, Pass 54, Pass 55, Pass 56, Pass 57, Pass 58, Pass 59, Pass 60, Pass 61, Pass 62, Pass 63, Pass 64, Pass 65, Pass 66, Pass 67, Pass 68, Pass 69, Pass 70, Pass 71, Pass 72, Pass 73, Pass 74, Pass 75, Pass 76, Pass 77, Pass 78, Pass 79, Pass 80, Pass 81, Pass 82, Pass 83, Pass 84, Pass 85, Pass 86, Pass 87, Pass 88, Pass 89, Pass 90, Pass 91, Pass 92, Pass 93, Pass 94, Pass 95, Pass 96, Pass 97, Pass 98, Pass 99, Pass 100, Pass 101, Pass 102, Pass 103, Pass 104, Pass 105, Pass 106, Pass 107, Pass 108, 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